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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

May 9, 1919, Temperature 81.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 81.

May 9, 1918, Temperature 70.

No. 17,459.

號九月五年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1919.

日十初月四未己次歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

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Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs, and Supplies

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We have just received an
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180, THOUSAND MILLION MARKS.

REPARATION AND RESTITUTION.

"The allied and associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts on behalf of herself and her allies responsibility for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of the enemy states." While the grand total of damages assessed against Germany may exceed her ability to pay she undertakes to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories: (A) Damage by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war directly or indirectly; (B) damage caused to civilians by acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in occupied territories; (C) damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners; (D) damages to allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances capitalised at the signature of this treaty; (E) damages to property other than naval or military materials; (F) damage to civilians by being forced to labour; (G) damages in form of levies to fines imposed by the enemy. The total obligation of Germany to pay as defined in the category of damages is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and not later than 1st May 1921 by an inter-allied reparation commission. At the same time a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognises the full authority of this commission and agrees to supply it with all necessary information and to pass legislation to effectuate its findings. She further agrees to restore to the Allies cash and certain articles which can be identified as an immediate step towards restoration. Germany shall pay within two years 20,000,000,000 marks in either gold, goods, ships, or other specific forms of payment with the understanding that certain expenses such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies. "In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay reparation, the commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for service or discharge of any domestic loan and secondly so as to satisfy itself that in general the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the Powers represented on the commission. The measures which the allied and associated Powers shall have the right to take in case of voluntary default by Germany and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances." The commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium with all other allied Powers entitled when their claims are under consideration to right of representation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay and shall assure her a just opportunity to be heard. It shall make its headquarters at Paris, establish its own procedure and personnel, have general control of the whole reparation problem and become the exclusive agency of the Allies for receiving, holding, selling, and distributing reparation payments. A majority vote shall prevail except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing, and negotiating bonds issued by Germany, any postponement between 1921 and 1926 of the annual Payment beyond 1930, and any postponement after 1930 for a period of more than three years. The application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar former case and the interpretation of provisions for withdrawal from representation on the commission is permitted upon twelve months notice.

The commission may require Germany to give from time to time by way of guaranty issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection and on account of the total amount of claims bond issues are presently to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt as follows: 20,000,000,000 marks gold payable not later than 1st May 1921 without interest; 40,000,000,000 marks gold bearing 2 1/2 per cent. interest between 1921 and 1925, and thereafter 5 per cent. with 1 per cent. sinking fund payment beginning in 1926, and an undertaking to deliver 40,000,000,000 marks gold bearing interest at 5 per cent. under terms to be fixed by the commission. The interest on Germany's debt will be 5 per cent. unless otherwise determined by the commission in future and payments thereon are not made in gold may be accepted by the commission in the form of properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc." Certificates of beneficial interest representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany may be issued by the commission to the interested Power, no Power being entitled, however, to have its certificates divided into more than five pieces. As bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the commission an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

SHIPPING.

The German government recognises the right of the Allies to the replacement ton for ton and class for class of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war and agrees to cede to the Allies all German merchant ships of 1600 tons gross and upwards, one-half of her ships between 1600 and 1000 tons gross, and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparation commission together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships from all encumbrance. "As an additional part of reparation" the German government further agrees to build merchant ships for account of the Allies to an amount not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years. All the ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the Allies are to be restored within two months. The amount of loss not covered by such restitution is to be made up by cession of the German river fleet up to 20 per cent thereof.

DEVASTATED AREAS.

Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The reparation commission is authorised to require Germany to replace destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc. existing in Germany and to manufacture the materials required for reconstruction purposes, all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the caliph Othman formerly at Medina to the King of the Hedjaz and the skull of Sultan Mkwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to His Britannic Majesty's government. The German government is also to restore to the French government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870 belonging to M. Rouher and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870-71.

SECTION NINE.

FINANCE.

The Powers to which Germany territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt, the amount to be fixed by the reparation commission on the basis of ratio between the revenues of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace Lorraine was separated from France in 1871 when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland. The value of German government property in the ceded territory will in general be credited to Germany

on account of reparation but no credit will be given for any German government property in Alsace Lorraine. The mandatory Powers will not assume any German debts or give any credits for German government property. Germany renounces all right of representation on or control of state banks, commissions, or other similar international financial and economic organisations. Germany is required to pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory and this cost is to be the first charge on her resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge. After making such provision for payments for imports as the Allies may deem necessary, Germany is to deliver to the allied Powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war and to transfer to the Allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war. Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk. On the request of this reparation commission Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in the ceded territories or those administered by mandatories and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria and transfer them to the reparation commission which will credit her with their value. Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of the Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

Customs.—The treaty contains detailed provisions for securing that Germany shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against the trade of the Allied and associated countries. These provisions will remain in force for five years unless extended by the Council of the League of Nations. Temporary provision is made for the free entrance into Germany up to a limited amount of the products of Alsace Lorraine, Luxembourg, and the German territory ceded to Poland. The German import tariff applicable at the outset to Allied goods will not exceed the lowest rates of 1914. After six months Germany will be free to raise her tariff so long as it is impartially applied to all the Allies, except as regards a few specified articles, mainly agricultural products with regard to which restriction will extend for a further period of two and at half years. Power is reserved in case of necessity to impose a special customs regime in the occupied parts.

SHIPPING.

Vessels of the Allies are to enjoy both national and most-favoured-nation treatment in Germany for at least five years and this provision will continue thereafter on condition of reciprocity unless revised by the council of the League of Nations. As regards fishing, coasting trade, and towage, most-favoured-nation treatment is to be accorded for the same period as for customs matters. Provision is made for recognition by Germany of ships' certificates and of places of registry of ships belonging to states without a seaboard.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Germany undertakes to protect the trade of the Allies against unfair competition and in particular to suppress the use of false markings and indications of origin and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of the allied and associated States in respect of rational appellations of wines and spirits.

TREATMENT OF NATIONALS.

Germany is not to impose on nationals of allied states or their property any restrictions which were not in force before the war or any taxes unless those restrictions and taxes are applied to her own nationals. She is also prevented from imposing restrictions in regard to the exercise of occupations which are not applicable to all foreigners. These provisions are to be in force for a period of five years and if a majority of the council of the League of Nations so decides, for an additional period not exceeding five years. Germany and nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated state.

MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS.

Some forty multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the Allies parties thereto but special conditions are attached to Germany's re-admission to several. For example, as to postal and telegraphic conventions, Germany must not refuse her consent to special arrangements concluded by the new states. She must agree as respects the radio-telegraphic convention to fulfil provisional rules to be communicated to her, and

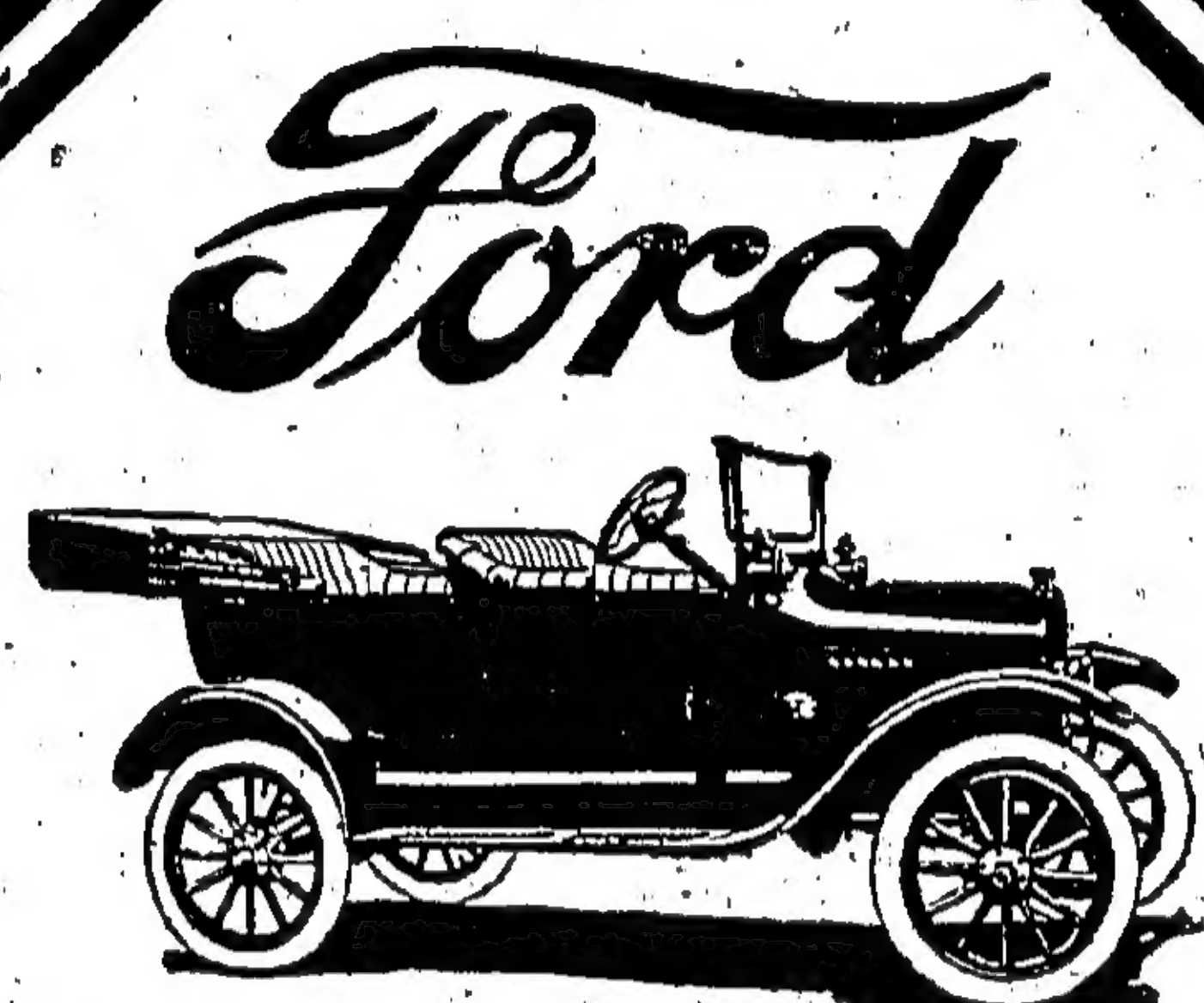
(Continued on Page 8.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

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AND SURVEYOR.**Public Auctions.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY, May 13, 1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, a collection of Valuable Chinese Curios,

comprising—
5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white vases, bowls, figures, old bronzes from the Kanghi, Kienlung and Tchowkong periods.

On view from Monday, the 12th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 6, 1919.

on

WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1919,

at Noon,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Wreck of the

S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"

as she now lies off the Lamma Islands.

Terms: Cash on fall of the hammer,

when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, May 17, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to February 28, 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 3 to May 17, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1919.

THE CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE, LTD.**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1919, at 11.30 a.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th May to the 21st May, 1919, both days inclusive.

Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per Share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.

At the same time the General Agents will also under Article 101 (p) ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a special dividend of \$50 per Share (payable immediately after the call) out of the Reserve Fund.

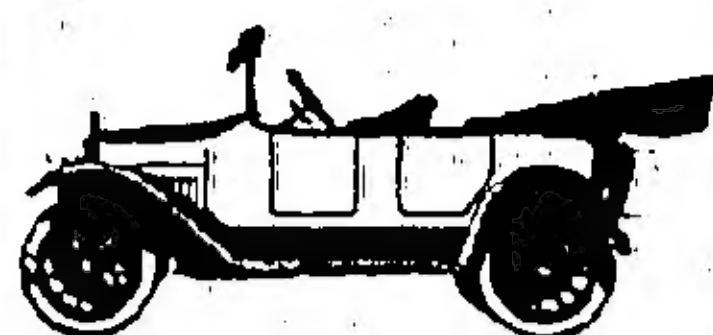
Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be CLOSED for an additional 14 days, i.e. until and including the 4th June, 1919.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 30, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

For details of these Remedies and their uses, see the enclosed leaflet. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all ailments of the blood and skin, and for all diseases of the internal organs. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all ailments of the blood and skin, and for all diseases of the internal organs.

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MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
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CAMERA"**

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application.**A. TACK & CO.,**
26, Des Vaux Road Central.**DAIRY FARM NEWS.****SAVE YOUR
CLOTHING FURS & CARPETS**

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For particulars as to packing and rates apply to—

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BRITISH FIDELITY POST OFFICE

and cancelled

NYASALAND F. F. 2 (Field Force).

We can offer a few very fine sets

complete, 12 values: \$4 reis—500 reis,

for \$10 per set.

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Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

CRICKET**SCORING****BOOKS**

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BREWER'S

Price --- \$2.

GARRICKSelected
Virginia
CigarettesSOLD ONLY IN
AIR-TIGHT
TINS
OF
50 CIGARETTES.OBTAINABLE AT ALL
TOBACCONISTS.

(This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.)

POPULAR UNEMPLOYMENT.

It was stated of a girl charged at Newcastle recently with theft that she had given up work in a bookshop where she earned 17s. 6d. in order to receive the out-of-work donation of 25s.

CANADIANS' LAST LOSSES.

Colonel Peck, V.C., member for Skeena, Columbia, aroused the House of Commons to enthusiasm by a forceful repudiation of allegations by Sir Saint Hughes that in the closing operations of the war General Currie needlessly sacrificed the lives of Canadian troops for personal glorification.

Colonel Peck explained the operations at Cambrai and Mons and pointed out that the strategy was so carried out as to avoid heavy casualties. He quoted General Currie as declaring after the armistice that revenue was not worth the life of one soldier.

LEAGUE OF CHURCHES.

Three bishops, representing the Episcopal Churches of the United States—Bishop Charles P. Anderson, of Chicago, Bishop Boyd Vincent, of Southern Ohio, and Bishop Reginald H. Welles, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin—arrived in England on March 13 by the Aquitania.

It is hoped as a result of their visit to bring about a world conference of Christian Churches. Besides conferring with the heads of the Protestant Churches, the visitors intend to lay their plan of Church unity before the Pope. At Liverpool the Bishop of Chicago said: "The war has given the movement a greater impulse, because it emphasizes the necessity of the Churches as well as nations drawing together on a common programme."

PROFIT THAT JACK BUILT.

A London merchant bought 10 tons of macaroni and the like in the Argentine and sold them to a French firm at \$1. a pound. The buyer who concluded the transaction is alleged to have added 1 per cent. commission, 2 per cent. freight, 8 per cent. insurance, 3 per cent. demurrage, 5 per cent. Customs duties, making the cost 1s. a pound. The goods were delivered in Paris at the price of 1s. 2d. a pound to a broker, who resold them at 1s. 5d. to a retail firm, which offered them for public sale at 1s. 8d. The authorities judged that these profits were excessive, with the result that the goods were seized and will now be sold by the State at "national" prices. A prosecution of "profiteering" is to take place in Paris.

PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS.

Mr. Oscar S. Strauss, the celebrated American philanthropist, merchant, and diplomatist, discussing "the question," "Has a Jewish Palestine a real national future?" in *The Weekly Dispatch* on March 16, says:

"Perhaps not within my life-time, I am 60 years old. But I am confident that one day the new State will justify its establishment."

Who can tell what new humanitarian hopes or political wisdom may not come out of New Jerusalem? It will be a State cradled in great traditions. Jews who wish Palestine will realize that Great Britain is to be its political guardian—great Britain, that in all ages has been the tried and proved bulwark of striving small nationalities.

MUT UNIVERSITY.

"The Klaki University of Canada, within a mile of Ripon, is probably the youngest and most strange 'university' in the world."

It was opened about two years ago, but evening classes only were possible until the armistice was signed. Now about 850 young fellows are busy all day in the huts with their agricultural, horticultural, arts (first, second, and third year), engineering (first and second year), pharmacy and medicine, law, theology, or other courses.

It is hoped to complete the courses by midsummer, when examinations, recognised by all Canadian universities, are expected to be held.

Over one hundred officers are among the pupils, and some of them receive instruction from a private; while a sergeant is one of the lecturers in agriculture.

BANK TO PAY FOR 32 CHEQUES.

In an action by Brigadier-General J. G. Ross, Paymaster-General of the Canadian Overseas Forces, against the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Limited, for alleged conversion of 32 cheques, Mr. Justice Baillhache found the bank liable and gave judgment for General Ross for the amount of the cheques, £3,906 8s. 4d.

The bank received the cheques from a Canadian quartermaster-sergeant named De Volpi, who had a private account with them. De Volpi was sentenced at the Old Bailey to three years' penal servitude for larceny in respect of some of the cheques.

Mr. Justice Baillhache said "the cheques were drawn to a public department and dealt with money payable to that department. In his view the bank did not exercise due care in taking these cheques from De Volpi."

THE EX-KAISER.

A Dutch visitor to the Castle at Amersfoort, in Holland, where the ex-Kaiser is staying, informed the Rotterdam correspondent of the *New York Times* that he saw the ex-Kaiser nervously pacing up and down a portion of the grounds which is hidden from the outside view, and that he looked an old and broken man. He walked with difficulty, leaning on a stick. One ear was protected by a bandage. He wore an old field uniform, a long grey cloak, brown shoes, and a soft hat with a feather at the back, the hat being drawn down over the face.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAUTION.

"I regret that owing to my presence having been required in Paris during the last ten days there has been unavoidable delay in dealing with this matter, but I will make a statement as early as possible," said Mr. Austen Chamberlain on March 17 when questioned as to the new regulation with regard to capital issues.

Mr. MacVough: Would it be possible to allow the House to have an opportunity of seeing this order before it is made absolute?

Mr. Chamberlain: I am hoping to be able to communicate with the members who show most interest in the matter and discuss it with them before I finally settle its terms.

TOO LAVISH DISPLAY.

Mr. Ernest J. P. Benn, chairman of the Industrial Reconstruction Council, lectured on "The Industrial Awakening" at Sadlers' Hall, E.C.; recently. He said that the nation was suffering from too many people with quick remedies for individual troubles. A revival of individual responsibility in industry was wanted. "The system of 'let's get on' was dangerous to the Labour movement and the State, and trade parliaments on the lines of the Whitley Councils would make for the common good."

"Class privileges and social barriers are going down," said Mr. Benn. "We want a great deal more of the fraternity which is a leading characteristic of France and America. The vulgar, restless, and absurd display of wealth by a certain section of the population is another danger to the community. There is great room for education of the wealthy on how to spend to the greatest advantage."

"The works manager who drives to the works in an expensive motor limousine, is too lazy to open the door himself, and has his mouth too full of cigar to say, 'How do you do?' to the workman, is a danger to his class."

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

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Hotel Mansions.

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

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VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.**

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rocket" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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CHANDLER	7 passengers	\$8.00 per Hour.
HUDSON SUPER SIX	5	\$7.00 "
OAKLANDS	5	\$6.00 "

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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family. Special application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
May 10, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c.
And
Several Cases of Perfume.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
May 10, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of sale).

Two Richas, Two Typewriters,
Three Sporting Guns,
Two Gent's Saddles with Bridles complete.

Also
About 400 yds. Mosquito Netting,
A quantity of Shirting and Sheeting.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
May 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new) Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (famed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood, Teakwood and Lacquered Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures and Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
Collard & Collard Piano (good tone), one Enamelled Bath, and Two Richas &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

PICTURES painted by Captain LORING, R.A. "one time stationed here."
HUGHES & HOUGH,
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(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 24, Wyndham St.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

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TUESDAY,
May 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK—Bedsprads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES—Bedsprads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 14 in.

Also
A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER
OF
THE MORTGAGEE
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, SITUATE

at
WING ON STREET, VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

TO BE SOLD
ON
THURSDAY,
The 15th day of May, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

BY
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF:—
All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1985 Together with the messuages and buildings thereon known as No. 30 & 32 Wing On Street held for the term of 999 years from the 26th day of June 1843 under a Crown Lease dated the 5th November 1913.

AREA 1098 square feet or thereabouts.
ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$16.00

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

LO AND LO
Alexandra Building,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee

or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, April 28, 1919.

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JAPANESE MASSAGE.

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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ENGINEER FOR LOCAL WORKS.
Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential. Apply Box No. 1119 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY TEACHER with knowledge of Chinese to teach Chinese Lady, four days in a week. State terms. Reply Box 1120 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET—No. 103 The Peak, 6 ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak. Apply to PERCY SMITH, SEIN & FLEMING.

TO LET—DERRINGTON No. 8 Peak Road, Furnished, from 1st June, 8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts. Apply to LINDSEY & DAVIS.

TO LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to: **HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

TO LET.

TO LET—NEW HOUSES in Nathan Road, Kowloon, No. 10.

Ground and First Floor: No. 12.

Ground and First Floor: Light and Airy, Electric Light & Bell installation, excellent sanitary fittings and arrangements including Water Closets, Enamelled Baths (European Style).

TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to: **LAI HIN MAN,** Manager.
Tong Wa Building Agency,
No. 43A Queen's Road East, Hongkong, or
No. 10 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Baxters.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.
Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 30 "

Two hours, 50 "

Three hours, 70 "

Six hours, 1.00 "

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 2.30 p.m. and 8 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Baxters.

Hour, 1.00 "

Three hours, 1.50 "

Six hours, 2.00 "

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 2.00 "

III.—In the Hill District, with 2 Baxters with 2 Baxters.

Quarter hour, \$0.15

Half hour, 0.30

One hour, 0.40

Two hours, 0.50

Three hours, 0.70

Six hours, 1.00

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 1.50

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong, 1 engine in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents

Half hour, 10 "

One hour, 15 "

Two hours, 25 "

Three hours, 35 "

Six hours, 50 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the rickshaws be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents

Half hour, 10 "

One hour, 15 "

Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—single 75 cents, 1 hour, return \$1.00

Beyond 4th to 8th mile—single \$1.50, 2 hours, return \$2.00

Beyond 8th to 12th mile—single \$2.00, 3 hours, return \$2.50

Beyond 12th to 16th mile—single \$2.50, 4 hours, return \$3.00

Beyond 16th to 20th mile—single \$3.00, 5 hours, return \$3.50

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one rickshaw with three coolies from Tai-She Tui.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE LATE SIR ANDREW FRASER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

March 5.

The late Sir Andrew H. L. Fraser, former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was a son of the Rev. Dr. A. G. Fraser, who served his Church in India, his mother, Johanna Shaw, was a daughter of a clergyman. It is to these "manse" origins that must be traced his tranquil and steadfast faith in Christianity and its Founder.

Born in Bombay, he was early sent home to Scotland for his education, going first to Edinburgh Academy, next to Edinburgh Institution, and afterwards to Edinburgh University.

He received his position in the Indian Civil Service in 1871, and thereafter India claimed him. At the close of his service in the East, Sir Andrew took up his residence in Heriot Row, Edinburgh, and in the summer months spent his time at Glenisla, Ayrshire. He took a wireless interest in Church affairs and all matters of social reform, along with Lord Balfour of Burleigh he was a whole-hearted advocate of Church Union.

He earnestly concerned himself also with the missions of the United Free Church, and spoke frequently in the General Assembly upon missionary endeavour, especially in India. One of the most influential supporters of the Y.M.C.A. and Boys' Brigade movements, he was also President of the U. F. Officebearers Association in the Edinburgh Presbytery, the National Bible Society of Scotland, and the Christian Union Association of Scotland. During the war he did a great deal of work in various capacities, and was Chairman of the Edinburgh Munitions Tribunal.

ABERDEENSHIRE ESTATE SOLD.

The Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair has sold the greater part of his extensive Haddo estate to Mr. Herbert B. Boret, London, a gentleman who has recently been purchasing landed properties extensively in England. The lands form one of the largest agricultural estates in Scotland, and occupy a considerable portion of Central Aberdeenshire. His Lordship has disposed of 50,000 acres retaining in his possession some 13,000 acres, including Haddo House and policies. Some of the historic features of the estate that now pass from the old family are the Castle of Gight and the House of Schwab. The price paid has not been made public. The purchaser, it is intimated, intends to give an opportunity to all the tenants to become owners of their holdings.

CHINA EXCHANGES LOWER.

It is interesting to note the manner in which the China exchanges have fallen of late says the *Glasgow Herald*. This fall from the exceptionally high range which recently obtained has been so severe as to bring them below parity, taking silver as the present price. It has of course been the outcome of the larger release of silver by the United States, whence fairly large shipments are understood to have been sent to China. To those in the Far East in receipt of remittances from Britain the altered position will be welcome, and it should at the same time exert a stimulating effect on China's export trade; but in so far as concerns British corporations working in the East it means that the substantial benefit which they have derived by remitting sums home at a high rate of exchange will no longer be felt.

THE QUICK-RISE IN TIN.

Considerable activity prevailed in tin within the past week, and dealings were more closely followed by consumers whose purchases of cash and near at hand tin assumed more importance. Sentiment for the time being has changed, and this accounted for much more restricted offers. The opinion is being expressed that prices at the current level cannot be regarded as unduly high in view of the fact that the world's visible supply of the metal is substantially less than it was for many years past, while the Straits production continues disappointing. Very light shipments have to be expected to this side for some time so that with comparatively small home stocks stringent conditions may have to be faced. Uncertainty is felt in regard to the rather heavy accumulation of Dutch tin at Batavia, but offers from that quarter do not look like being pressed.

THE EAST COMPETES WITH DUNDEE.

The Scottish Divisional Council for Demobilisation and Resettlement have prepared a report for the Government upon the unemployment prevailing in Dundee and Arbroath. They state that the reasons for this unemployment are to be found in the cancellation of Government orders, the high prices of raw materials, the refusal of buyers to place orders at these high prices, and, above all, "manufacturers are afraid to carry stocks of finished material, because they fear a fall in prices owing to competition in the flax trade from Japan, and in the jute trade from Calcutta." Among the suggestions made to relieve the unemployment is that "the controlled price of flax and jute be reduced to a level to permit of private orders being placed with the manufacturers, and also to allow manufacturers to carry a stock without fear of incurring heavy

NOTICES.

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Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE LOSS and MOTOR ACCIDENTS as current risks.

For further particulars, please apply to:—
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Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
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GENERAL MANAGERS

SOMETHING NEW.

WISEMAN'S TEA.

Our own packing and blending from the choicest Ceylon and China Teas.

Try It

1-lb. tins 80 cents.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

Applications are now being accepted. The School has accommodation for 200 pupils. Courses for Mechanics and driving. Special facilities will be offered to persons desirous of becoming Chauffeurs and not having the means pay for their course. Works and school, Shaukiwan. Office, 4 Queen's Road Central.

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LADIES' and GENTS' TAILORS, DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS and DRAPERS, &c.

New and up-to-date Materials in Stock.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET, CENTRAL.

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure. HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so. ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless boiled. HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking. ORDINARY MILK often disagrees. HORLICK'S never does. ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly. HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely. ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it. HORLICK'S is always at hand. HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk. Sold by Chemists and Store.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGL.

(Continued on Page 6.)

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. " "

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JUST RECEIVED

PRETTY

Voile Dresses & Blouses

ALSO

Smart Net Dinner Gowns.

INSPECTION INVITED.

IN MEMORIAM.

STEVENSON.—In loving memory of 2nd Lieut. R. J. Stevenson (1st Hampshire Regt.), eldest and dearly loved son of Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Stevenson, who made the supreme sacrifice on May 10th 1918.

MARRIAGE.

GROUT-VILLAS.—On April 30, at Shanghai, George Francis Grout, to Cynthia Marie-Theresa Villas.

BIRTHS.

CRADOCK.—On May 1, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cradock, Customs, Shanghai, a son.

SHELDON.—On April 25, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sheldon, a son.

MAKAROFF.—On May 2, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Makaroff, of Petrograd, son.

DEATHS.

JESSIE, aged 7 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lay, at the French Hospital at 8 p.m. on the 8th inst.

SWANSTROM.—On April 30, at Shanghai, Charles Alexander Swanstrom, aged 71 years.

BLOOM.—On May 2, at Shanghai, Alvida Evelyn (Peter), the beloved youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Bloom (Yang-tsepo), aged 7 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1919.

THE YEAR ONE.

This is the year One of the League of Nations. From now on the world is a different place to live in. Whether the Germans agree to sign or not, the League is a fact accomplished. The cynics, the pessimists, the thoughtless, all men except perhaps the members of the Order of Pantagruel, have been hustled into a new order. A great lesson of history disappears. The aphorism that there is nothing new under the sun is taken from us. Something, has happened, that never happened before, though seers have thought of and sighed for it, while plain good men despaired of it. By a fluke, it would almost appear, by that series of accidents which led to the American rebellion, the American republic, the American idealism, and

the birth and development of Woodrow Wilson, mankind has been made to change the old order, for one whose possibilities are so immense that none yet realizes them. The pious will say that it was no fluke. This thing, they will say, is of God. If they be as intelligent as they are pious, they will add that God is great, and that Woodrow Wilson is his prophet. In reply we shall have to say that almost they persuade us. That is the first aspect of this momentous event. It is of no use merely to dance verbal fandangoes around it. It is still less helpful to reflect, as one shrewd man did, that the enemy "hasn't many feathers left," if thereafter we are to sit down and do nothing. Peace, desirable as it looks after so much war, is of small value *per se*. Peace without the constructive effort which it permits may be stagnation. It is for us to enquire now what the new arrangement means for us each and all; what we personally have now to do about it.

It would, however, not be human to refrain from rejoicing over the nemesis that has come to immoral ambition. Imperialism never has been moral in any people; but in the Germans it swelled into sin. In their present utter humiliation, and in the hopelessness of ever "getting even" now, lies their chance of salvation. We hope to see them presently members of the League, full of the zeal which animates true converts, working with the world to suppress the devils of greed and cruelty and uncharitableness that have infected our earthly paradise with so many thorns and weeds.

Cynical writers will be sure to collect capital from the spectacle of the division of the spoils. It might have been fair to score that point if Woodrow Wilson had not had his way, and got the League incorporated in the Peace Terms. Because that makes them all Mandatories, *de facto* if not *de jure*. What they have held in trust, and more will be required of them, than has ever been expected before.

The commonsense of peace must now be the moving clasp of the *quid nunc* and the mob, a real gain, since they are the majority who do things. Is that obscure? We mean that there are two ways to teach a parrot to talk. It can be taught to swear, or it can be taught to repeat amusing and wholesome things, sometimes even helpful things, and in our human world the parrot of the parrot represents the practical politics of it. The world is not ordered by voices crying in the wilderness, but by the *vox populi*, and if that talk wickedness, wicked will the world be. This great Document whose advent we are noticing teaches the political labour in well-doing. Every good work begins with a good thought, with goodwill, with right aspiration.

Here in this momentous document is at once an answer to prayer and the beginning of the good life, in which even the Devil, reformed into a police officer. The beginning of the Year One—a pleasant and stimulating thought, which the League itself might be well advised to adopt. Never was a change in the calendar so well justified, for it dates from what is indeed the first and only genuine "Magna Carta." There have been holy alliances and leagues and buns before, but never one so informed with such a blend of idealism and practicality. The Chinese Sage must have been right all along. Man is naturally righteous. This Peace Treaty proves it. When two thirds of the Assembly have agreed to Germany's request for membership of the League, which will in due course be forthcoming, there can be left no lingering doubt of it. Meanwhile the role of the Germans is that of the object lesson: the Awful Example, and whether they sign or don't sign, the first great change is accomplished, and the right road to civilization is resumed. *Bon voyage, comrades. Bon voyage.*

INDIA.

Beyond recognizing that there must be the same "self determination" as we see in Ireland, in Egypt, and in Korea, we do not know what the Indians want. It cannot be, we suppose, as things are now, absolute autonomy, since we are satisfied they are not ready for it. We believe the story of the Rajah who was asked what would happen if the English left India to the Indians. I do not know what would happen beyond my reach, he said in effect, but I can promise you that within a short time there would not be a rupee or a virgin left in Bengal. With such possibilities, it is clear that our people could not leave India even if they wished to. They simply must carry on. So we don't know what the agitators want. At present, after reading Indian newspapers, just to hand, we suspect the trouble, is due to things they don't want. They don't want the old arrogance, so ably reflected in the British Press of India. They are tired of being bullied by the misrepresentatives of a Government that is in reality, at the top good and kind. The curious thing, and as we suspect the indicative thing, is that the British Press is tired of the goodness and kindness of the Government. Riots and violence naturally encourage passionate resentment, but we sometimes think these champions of Government must be an embarrassment to it. On April 2 *The Englishman* said:

The Government of India has only itself to blame for the disgraceful and scandalous scenes that have been enacted in the vicinity of India's capital. The insolence and license of the Delhi "resisters" is a measure of their contempt for all that is implied in the word government. Had the Government of India treated Mr. Gandhi and his propaganda as they deserved, to say nothing of former agitation, there would have been no "passive resistance" and no riots. Let us not be misunderstood. Mr. Gandhi may be everything that his friends claim him to be. He may be the most high-souled, disinterested of patriots, a sincere, passive resister, abhorring violence in any shape or form. He may be all that and still be a public danger. "Public dangers ought to be, if not removed, at least induced to cease their public activities."

How comfortable if Government could be run on those simple lines. "Here is a high-souled person moving an Amendment. Movers of amendments are public dangers. Off with his head." Alas! The days for simple, commonsensical procedure of that sort are over, though *The Englishman* hasn't yet heard of it. Two days later we find the same paper doing its bit towards the restoration of peace and reason by saying:

The indigenous press, always one of the most depressing symptoms of the Indian situation because of its unbalanced, artificial and irrelevant views, its tendency to engineer agitation upon every possible subject, and its manifold facilities, has achieved many columns of turgid nonsense in regard to the Delhi affray. There has been any amount of misrepresentation.

We have enshrined that in the imperishable columns of the *China Mail* as the most notable example hitherto observed of a case of pot calling kettle black. As we have said, we are not well-informed as to what the Indians want, but we now have more than an inkling (thanks to the Calcutta inkling) of what it is that they don't want. The very phrase "passive resistance" eliminates the idea of a felt want. It suggests a something unwanted. It appears the something is still there.

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous, and so rapid in its development, that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 5 3/16d.

The closing cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will take place to-morrow afternoon. After three events, Mrs. Pollock will present the prizes won during the season.

Mr. H. H. Lennox of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's piece goods department, who has been a Captain in the Army on active service in France, is back in Shanghai in his firm's service.

Captain A. E. Inwood, on retiring from the service of the Nisshin-Kisen Kaisha, has been presented by the superintendents, captains, officers and engineers of the Company with an engraved gold watch and locket, accompanied by a following letter of appreciation.

It is reported from Berlin that the ex-Kaiser recently approached the German Government with regard to his private fortune, as he was without ready money and had already been obliged to borrow 20,000 gulden from his Dutch host. The German Government has allowed him a sum of 600,000 marks to meet current expenses.

At the Shanghai Club, on April 30, Mr. C. W. Porter (ex-champion of Shanghai) met Mr. H. S. Smyth (present champion) in an exhibition match of 1,000 up for the benefit of Red Cross Funds. Porter ran out a winner, somewhat easily, by 260 points. The best breaks were: Porter—85, 81, 56, 50, 47, 47, 45, 41, 34, 31. Smyth—71, 43, 34, 31, 30, 30.

Some time ago, says the *Ceylon Observer*, a Sinhalese villager of Rakwanda found a blue sapphire, weighing 1,020 carats. He was told that it was not worth much and to sell it if he got up to Rs 100. The man sold it for Rs 80 to two men who now want Rs 30,000 for it. Those who have seen the stone describe it as unique, peacock blue and extremely lustrous, although still uncut.

Thieves attacked the watchmen at the C. N. Watung Wharves at Shanghai on the night of April 24 when disturbed in an attempt to steal some timber and, on the intervention of the wharfmen, Mr. Graham, he also was attacked and struck with bamboo. It is thought there were about 25 men concerned in the affair but no arrests have so far been made.

The American House Committee on Rules has informally decided in favour of a general Congressional investigation into charges which have been made to the effect that the lives of thousands of American soldiers were needlessly sacrificed through failure to supply them with necessary equipment and support in the Argonne Forest and also into charges of alleged ill-treatment of American soldiers at Brest.

The *N. C. Daily News* says: Mr. R. C. Faithfull, who was admitted to practice before H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai on May 1, comes from a family of lawyers, three generations before him having been solicitors. He came out to Hongkong in 1912 where he practised until quite recently, selling his practice to come to Shanghai, where he has joined the firm of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright. Mr. Faithfull was admitted to the English roll 46 years ago.

The *New York Evening Sun* in a leading article says that Admiral Jellicoe's mission to Australia is one of great importance with regard to the future, for it will unify the British and colonial navies for operation in the Pacific, thus creating the single fleet of a great power. The Pacific will not become a Japanese ocean while the British naval power lasts. It is a development which does not carry a menace to America, and it will really mean co-operation with that country.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* reports that a group of prominent Senators has declared that a cleverly organised anti-British propaganda movement is being arranged in America in order to estrange Britain from the United States. Senator William H. King (Democrat; Utah) declares that the movement has a German and Sinn Féin origin. Senator James W. Wadsworth (Republican, New York) advocates the adoption of active measures to forestall the propagandists.

Major A. J. D. Thomson, 18th, Indian Infantry, who has been Commandant of the British Legation Guard in Peking for over two years, prior to which he was in Hongkong with his regiment has been ordered to the Indian Police. Major Thomson, who left the Capital on May 1, has been prominent both as a polo player and a cross country rider, and was Master of the Peking Paper Hunt Club last winter. He also started and coached the first British Indian-hockey team that ever appeared upon the ice. Captain E. H. Silver, 18th Infantry, of Tientsin, will take temporary command of the British Legation Guard, pending the arrival of Major Hammond from Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Howitt-Phillips Company leave for Manila to-morrow per the s.s. *Wawang*.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows four cases of plague and three of C.S. fever.

The Barward Musical Comedy Company are due to arrive to-day and open their season at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night.

The *Union Maru, Haitan, Bawri Maru, Chinkwa, Glenfalloch, Patella, Chidar, Cheoyang, and Cyclops* are among the latest arrivals in harbour.

A German prisoner of war named Peter Navenst escaped recently from Tangle Internment Camp, Singapore. This makes two escapes within a fortnight.

Sir Ernest Birch, presiding at a lecture on China at the Overseas Club, paid a high tribute to the commercial integrity of Chinamen. It could be said more truly of them than of many white people that their word was their bond.—*Morning Post*.

At Weimar recently the German Minister for Finance hinted that Germany was threatened with national bankruptcy, and that everybody would be compelled to hand over the whole of his (or her) income, except a very small allowance.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker of Swatow were among the passengers for Home yesterday by the *Empress of Russia*. Mr. Barker is a member of the firm of Bradley and Co. Swatow, and was secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce there.

The Bangkok correspondent of the *Pinang Gazette* says it is expected that the Siamese Army aviators on their return from France will establish a mail service in the Eastern Province. Ubon is at present fifteen days from Bangkok and would be six hours by the proposed aerial service.

A cargo boat was conveying a load of water melon to the wharf, opposite the Central Market, yesterday afternoon. The boat must have been overloaded for as soon as coolies boarded her to take delivery of the cargo she capsized. No lives were lost, but some melons were.

The visit of the Japanese Squadron last month was certainly interesting, but in so far as such visits are chiefly made for the purposes of coal and revictualing, the sudden demands on Sandakan food supplies invariably mean a soaring of the local prices of such commodities as vegetables, fruit, eggs, fish, etc.

The following telegram despatched from Bombay on March 11 appears in a Ceylon paper:—H. H. the Aga Khan has sent the following cable, dated February 25, to a correspondent in Bombay, with the request that it may be given publicity:—"Please deny as never true my candidature for the Mesopotamian throne. The whole thing is a cock-and-bull story and has no foundation.—Aga Khan."

It is understood that the victims in the motor tragedy in Korea, already reported, and whose names could not be made out, were the Rev. P. C. Crane and Mrs. Bell killed and the Rev. R. Knox, seriously injured. All belonged to the Southern Presbyterian Mission. The Rev. E. Bell, the fourth occupant of the car at the time of its disastrous collision with the Seoul express, was uninjured.

With a view to a fitting celebration of Anzac Day, and incidentally, to bring about a reunion of Australians and New Zealanders residing in Malaya, a dinner was held at the Europe Hotel, Singapore, on April 25, presided over by Mr. W. H. Lamb. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering, including quite a fair sprinkling of ladies, and the proceedings were thoroughly enjoyed, those present being fully in accord with a proposal to form an association in Singapore for people from Australia.

The Danish physician, Professor Saugman, has discovered a method for the surgical treatment of lung tuberculosis after many experiments on patients in an advanced stage of the disease. He recently delivered a lecture to the Medical Society of Copenhagen, presenting the patients, and demonstrating how he had succeeded in effecting a permanent cure by removing part of the ribs in the diseased side, thus causing partial collapse of the chest. This partly cured the diseased lung out of function and effects a cure.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Order issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P.R.

DEATH.

The D.S.P.R. records with regret, the death of P.C. 838 Y. Mahomed.

FAMINE IN SUI LAM.

BENEVOLENT WORK OF B. A. T.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF RICE DISTRIBUTED.

In Sui Lam, in the Heungshan district, the people have been in such dire straits that they have been on the verge of starvation.

Rice, the staple diet of the population, has been scarce and expensive, besides which the people have been without money. The extreme poverty of the inhabitants is due to two floods last year which ruined both rice crops and reduced the people to a miserable state of living.

For some time the so-called rich helped but soon their resources gave out. This will readily be understood when it is made known that they have had no rents from their tenants for two years, so poor have the latter become.

The village elders next did their utmost to alleviate the distress. The elders distributed gratis a small quantity of "congee" rice. This was insufficient to satisfy the wants of the people who had proper boiled rice only five times from February 1 to April 16, instead of twice a day as is necessary for the Chinese.

The facts were brought to the notice of the British American Tobacco Co. here and on April 17, Mr. S. Mayes, Sales Manager for South China, accompanied by Mr. Wong Po Sang, Head of the firm's Chinese Staff, and a party left Canton for Sui Lam. With them were 5,000 piculs of rice, loaded on two huge coal junks. On arrival at Sui Lam the party found the people in a pitiable condition. They were extremely emaciated and craved for rice. The party held a meeting with the elders and officials of the Sui Lam Chamber of Commerce who assisted the B.A.T. men in the distribution.

Mr. Mayes had a scheme all prepared, based on the coupon system. A ticket contained 10 coupons and entitled a person to buy three catties of rice for 20 coppers. This is a purely nominal sum. The ticket of 10 coupons provides 30 catties of rice which is sufficient to feed a man for one month.

The party found they had to feed about 17,000 people and at the first distribution the clamour for food was so great that the cooked rice ready to be served was taken without tickets and eaten, or rather wolfed, on the spot, such was the hunger of the people. There were scenes of great excitement at the first distribution. The sight of emaciated people was very painful. Some were so weak that they had to be carried to the distributing centre. A band played but it was a sorrowful sight for those who went to lend the helping hand.

With the assistance of the big rice merchants the system was put into operation with good results after the first distribution and when Mr. Mayes left, all was working well. This splendid work of the B.A.T. for the poor, directly benefited all the others immediately. The very poor got their rice very cheaply, and the shopkeepers also at once made a substantial reduction in the price of the rice they had for sale. This benefited the middle class people.

Another evil remedied was that before the arrival of the B.A.T. party the shopkeepers were retailing rice at 14 taels weight to the catty instead of 16. As soon as the B.A.T. rice arrived they advertised that the full weight of 15 taels per catty would be given.

The Canton Government assisted to the extent of providing the party with a gunboat for protection, etc.

The worst is now tided over but the people have suffered greatly and it is strange that it should have been left for the B.A.T. Company to do such work. It seems to be within the province of others. Nevertheless the B.A.T. have done a big thing in the cause of humanity at considerable financial cost.

Arrangements have been made to continue the distribution for a month from date of starting when conditions should be greatly improved. The mulberry crop is nearly due and is fortunately satisfactory.

This will provide the people with funds and rescue them, temporarily at any rate, from their immediate and very real sufferings.

SINGAPORE BOXING.

Since the commencement of the war, a boxing entertainment, which used to be popular here, says the *Straits Times* when we had such good exponents of the game as Christie Tully, McAuliffe, Mick Patou and George Redfern as an amateur to assist at a tournament or give a few rounds at an assault at arms, had to give way to more serious pursuits. With the arrival of an Australian exhibition such as Singapore has had no opportunity of witnessing for many years, at the Drill Hall. Such good men as petty officer J. Brunn, of the *Yarra*, who has fifty victories to his credit, and Seaman Dunstan, of the *Malbourne*, the champion of the grand fleet. A 10 round welter weight contest between Sinker Leo Donnell (*Yarra*) and Seaman Darcy Lee (*Malbourne*) appearing.

"PEG O' ME HEART."

Sure, an' twas after mating befoor dinner we were. Says I, ye'll not be forgettin' that 'swate colleen Peg o' me Heart now? Will ye come and see her wit' me? To-night? says he. To-night, says I. I'll not, says he, for well I know it's sitting upstairs wit' the swells ye are, an' me not dressed, says he. No more will I be dressed aither, says I, for that I never am if I can help it, an' more by token didn't we know the play its own self is agin that? says he. Will I be for shewin' an' strugglin' in me room, says I, wit' a clane shirt, says I, whin I can kape cool an' go as I am now? Shure, an' all they can do is to look at us, says he, an' maybe tell us to be gawn out of it, says he. I'll come, says he. So we went.

Ah, now, an' wasn't she the darlin' Peggy, so purty and so swate, an' the ways of that wheedlin' would coax the backbone out of a dead herring? Tis a decent sort of a play altogether, as full of tears and blarney as Tom Moore his own self, and av course the house was that full, ye could have filled it as full again, and had seats to lend. T'was the last night of the Howitt Phillips company too, begob. Ye'd have thought to see more there. Was it good, says you? What way would it not be good, an' them the best yet? Sure it was good, bairn, that all of the men were after forgettin' the words, and fillin' in wit' talk of their own that wasn't always much better than the talk of the man that wrote ut. But hwat of ut? Faith, those two gerruls Doris and Olive were wort' ahl the monney.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The twenty-sixth annual report says: The Directors submit to the Shareholders of the Bank the General Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The net Profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £58,432 1s. 2d. brought forward from last Account, amount to £239,543 18s. 6d. From this sum has to be deducted £33,750, being the Interim Dividend of 6 per cent., less Income Tax, on the "A" and "B" Shares paid in September last.

The Directors have added £50,000 to the Reserve Fund (raising it to £700,000), £10,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, and written £15,000 off Freehold Banking Premises. They now recommend a Final Dividend on the "A" and "B" Shares of 8 per cent., less Income Tax, making 14 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance of £68,793. 18s. 6d. to be carried forward.

The following Directors retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election:—

Mr. R. J. Ryrie.
Mr. J. M. Black.
It will be necessary to appoint Auditors. Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co. and Messrs. W. A. Browne & Co., the retiring Auditors, offer themselves for re-election. By order of the Board, P. Mould, Chief Manager.

THE CENSORSHIP.

We understand that the telegram censorship is shortly to be dispensed with, and that the gentlemen who have been assisting the Chief Censor here during the war period may be relieved of their duties at the end of the present month. The censorship will not be regretted. It was a necessary evil, but there is no longer any very strong reason why it should not be abolished, at any rate when peace is signed—and that event may take place before April is out. We hope the abolition of the telegram censorship will be quickly followed by the lifting of the letter censorship. This of course is not exercised to anything like the extent that was noticeable during the armistice, when news from Home to this country was rigorously blueprinted, but a censorship of letters between the Dutch Indies and Malaya, for instance, is still retained. It can scarcely be achieving anything that is of much value to anybody nowadays, and we ought to get rid of it at the earliest possible moment. This letter censorship has served a useful purpose in the past, but it may have outlived it and if this is so, it is high time an irritating form of official "inquisitiveness" were stopped.—*Penang Gazette*.

DIGNITY OF THE COURT.

Mr. Lindsell the magistrate upheld the dignity of Justice this morning. A local Government architect while waiting to be called was engaged in reading a newspaper when the Magisterial voice, stern and severe, said: "I do not think the Police Court is a place in which to read the daily newspaper."

"I am sorry I did not know it was against rules of the court," came the answer from the abashed architect.

When one comes to think it over, one sees that the Magistrate was quite right. Reading a newspaper in a Court of Justice is the same thing as playing checkers in church.

TO-DAY'S CABLE

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)
MORE PEACE TERMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

adhere to a new convention when formulated. Under the North Sea fisheries and North Sea liquor traffic conventions the rights of inspection and police over allied fishing-boats are for at least five years to be exercised only by vessels of the allied Powers. Germany loses the special rights granted her under Article 3 of the Samoa Treaty of 1899, and other treaties and in particular to renounce her right to the Boxer indemnities subsequent to China's entry into the war.

BILATERAL TREATIES.

Each allied State may if it desires renew any of its treaties with Germany in so far as consistent with the peace treaty by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since 1st August 1914 with other enemy states and before or since then with Rumania, Russia, or governments representing parts of the former Russian territory granted under pressure to German nationals annulled. The Allies are to enjoy the privileges conferred under treaties entered into by Germany with other enemy states before 14 August 1914 and under treaties entered into by Germany with neutral states during the war.

PREWAR DEBTS.

Clearing officers are to be established within three months in Germany and in each allied or associated state which adopts the plan and settlement of prewar debts and other specified pecuniary obligations will take place through these officers, direct settlement being prohibited. The adjustment of the proceeds of liquidation of enemy property will also be made through these officers. Each participating state is to take responsibility for obligations of the kinds referred to on the part of its nationals towards the nationals of opposing states except in cases where at the outbreak of war the debtor was insolvent.

Claims are to be discussed between the clearing offices of two countries concerned and failing agreement are to be submitted to arbitration or to the mixed arbitral tribunal referred to below. The sums due to nationals of each country are to be paid by the clearing office in that country and sums owing by such nationals are to be debited to it. Debts are to be paid in the currency of the Allied country concerned and the rate of exchange to be adopted falling specific provision in the contract to be the average cable transfer rate prevailing in that country during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the country in question and Germany. It is optional with any allied Power to participate in the above system.

ENEMY PROPERTY.

Action of liquidation, control, etc., taken in allied countries and in Germany in regard to enemy property and business under exceptional war measures is confirmed subject to compensation in respect of loss to property etc., of allied nationals who are determined by mixed arbitral tribunal and charged upon the property of German nationals which is under control of the claimants' State. Any compensation due to other own nationals is to be paid by Germany.

All action of liquidation, control, etc., in Germany is to be stayed, and allied property, if not completely liquidated, is to be restored. Nationals of countries which did not make any general liquidation of German property may require restoration, if possible, of their actual property by the German government in whatever hands it may now be. Stipulations are included for the protection of returned property and businesses in Germany in future. The Allies reserve the right to retain and liquidate all German property within their territory. The net proceeds of sales of such property both during and after war are to be credited to Germany and to be applied by each state to the satisfaction of claims by its nationals with regard to their property in Germany or debts owing to them by Germans.

CONTRACTS.

Pre-war contracts between Allied nationals and German nationals are in general cancelled as from the date at which the parties became enemies. Exception is made in the case of agreements for transfer of real or personal property where the property therein had already passed. For leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with governments and public bodies, and insurance contracts in regard to the last-named class of contracts, detailed provision is made as indicated below. Powers are reserved for the maintenance of contracts the execution of which is regarded by an Allied state as in the general interest, subject if necessary to payment of equitable compensation to be fixed by a mixed arbitral tribunal. Having regard to constitutional difficulties in the case of the United States of America, Brazil, and Japan, these countries are excepted from the provisions relating to pre-war contracts. Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war.

GOLF MATCH

The annual Golf Match between the United Services Recreation Club and Kowloon Cricket Club (Golf Section) will be played on Sunday next, May 11, on the King's Park Course at 9.45 a.m.

Teams:

K.C.C.—A. Messrs. D. J. Mackenzie, V. Macdonald, J. Jack, J. Hyde, A. Morrison, H. Overy, D. G. Nicoll, J. Parkes, "B." Mosses, H. W. Page, W. J. Owens, J. P. Robinson, J. H. Mead, J. S. McIntosh, G. N. Avenall, K. R. Macaskill, A. W. E. Davidson.
U.S.R.C.—A. Dr. Lindsay Woods, Mr. R. E. Lindell, Mr. F. A. Redmond, Lt.-Col. Colv. Capt. Lucy, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. T. F. Claxton, Dr. J. W. Sumley, "B." Lt.-Col. Taylor, Mr. C. Thorne, Capt. Gray, Dr. H. R. Murray, Lt. Sutherland, Lt. Thomas, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Major Bush.

MARINE COURT.

BEFORE COMDR. C. W. BECKWITH R.N.

This morning Ko Ng, a boatman on cargo boat No. 1080 V was charged with making his boat fast to s.s. *Honam* while the latter was under way.

A watchman of the *Honam* gave evidence of prisoner making fast without permission and taking him to the Central Police Station. Fined \$25 or one month.

Lt. H. A. Stevenson, the 20 years old son of Mr. R. J. Stevenson of Hongkong, has been selected to represent the officers of the Egyptian Expeditionary Forces at the forthcoming Army Boxing Tournament to be held in London. Lt. Stevenson has just obtained his certificate as a Signalling Instructor.

JUMBLE SALE.

This afternoon a successful jumble sale was held in the Royal Artillery Theatre, under the auspices of the Garrison Ladies' Help Society. The sale is for the women of the military Garrison and is under the guiding hand of Mrs. Walmsley, Hon. Sec. Others assisting were Mrs. Young, Mrs. Thursby-Pelham, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Raworth and Mrs. Reynolds. The proceeds go to the funds of the society.

even if premiums have not been paid but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after peace. Life insurance contracts are not dissolved merely by reason of the war but where they have lapsed the surrender value may be claimed or if the lapse was due to payment of enforcement of measures of war the contract may be restored on payment of the premiums with interest. Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war except where risk had already attached. Where the same risk was again insured against after war had begun the new policy is to be considered as substituted for the old. Where risk had not attached at outbreak of war premiums paid are recoverable. Insurance treaties are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer. Any allied or associated Power however may cancel all life insurance contracts running between its nationals and German insurance or reinsurance company, the latter being obliged to hand over the proportion of its assets attributable to such policies. A mixed arbitral tribunal is to be established between each of the Allies and Germany consisting of one member appointed by each of the two governments and a president to be chosen failing agreement by the council of the League of Nations or until this is set up by the present President of the Swiss Federal Council. This tribunal is to decide all disputes relating to contracts made before the date of the treaty of peace between nationals of allied States and German nationals so far as they do not fall within the jurisdiction of allied or associated courts.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

Rights in industrial literary and artistic property are reestablished but subject in case of German-owned rights to the effect of the special war measures of the Allies. The right of imposing on German patents and copyrights conditions in the public interest or to secure the fulfilment of Germany's obligations is reserved. Extensions of time are given for the accomplishment of formalities for working of patents and for securing rights under international conventions. Except as between the United States of America and Germany prewar licences are cancelled subject to the right of the old licensee to demand a new licence on terms to be specially settled, and, except as between the same countries, the right to sue for infringement committed during war is not recognised.

OPIUM.

The high contracting Powers who have not signed or ratified the opium convention of 1912 agree to bring it into force.
(Continued on an Extra)

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

SPEECH BY HAIG.

LONDON, May 7.
On May 3 the territorial conference at Westminster came to nine main conclusions, including one that the force should be a replica of the regular army but that no territorial unit be sent abroad except in an emergency so serious as to require the passage of a General Service Act. During the discussion the enforced detention of territorials in garrisons abroad was explained as necessary pending the raising of regulars to replace them. Mr. Churchill stated that the utmost was being done to repatriate them at the earliest possible moment. He said the Army Council favoured the grant of a special medal to the pre-war territorials who went overseas on the outbreak of war. Marshal Haig paid tribute to the grand fighting spirit of the territorials. He was glad to see the Army Council was thoroughly sympathetic about forming a great territorial army. He emphasised the necessity of uniform establishments for regulars and territorials whether in England, Australia, or elsewhere. He hoped that a return would be made to affiliated cadet units. That did not mean militarism. It was the duty of the Education Department to see that citizens were trained for the duties that fall upon them when they become men.

NEW INDIAN REGT. FOR HONGKONG.

Today by the B.I. steamer *Dhruva*, a new Indian regiment is due to join the local garrison. The regiment is the 2nd Bn. 22nd Punjab and is in relief of the Wing of the 18th Infantry which went to Tientsin on Saturday last.

WORLD SHIPPING.

With reference to previous statements regarding the shortage of steamers in Europe, especially in France, it is interesting to note that Mr. Hurley, the chief of the American Shipping Control Bureau, who returned to America from France on the 24th of last month, has recently gathered together all the important people engaged in shipbuilding and has warned them in regard to the future of the American shipping industry. He is quoted as saying that France has recently approached President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George with orders for steamers with a view to developing French shipping after the conclusion of peace. America has a mind to comply with the French request to the extent of 1,000,000 tons, although it is not known how far Britain will help France in this matter. Turning to Italy Mr. Hurley is represented to have said that she is also desirous of improving her shipping after the war as she has lost about 1,000,000 tons of shipping during the war. She must have at least 4,000,000 tons during the coming four years in order to revive her old steamship services and also to develop her foreign trade. It is impossible for Italy, however, to build such a big tonnage of shipping by herself, and she will try to order from some where else at the earliest opportunity. In such circumstances it is a foregone conclusion that the world shipbuilding business will become more and more brisk as time goes on. At the same time it is clear, in Mr. Hurley's opinion that competition in shipping will become keener as the number of steamers increases, and therefore he wishes to have the American shipping men on the alert to cope with the rapidly changing situation.

Meanwhile it is interesting to note in connection with the above statements, that the total amount of iron ordered by the merchants in America, Europe and the Orient from the U.S. Steel works up to the end of March this year (presumably from the latter part of last year) stood at 6,017,807 tons. The orders cancelled since the proclamation of the armistice owing to the feared slump in shipbuilding, amounted to 1,100,000 tons, while of 350,000 tons ordered by Japan, the greater part has since been cancelled, the iron now imported being the remaining portion of the orders cancelled. On the American side, the output of iron, therefore, has been reduced by about 20 per cent as compared with the pre-armistice time, resulting in the dismissal of many workmen.

Things are now rapidly improving, however, as already reported in these columns, owing to the demand for iron and the encouragement of shipbuilding in Europe. A commercial commissioner of the American Government is quoted in this connection as saying that America will be able to export at least 22,000,000 tons of iron a year in the future.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MARK it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and is household in safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE SUFFRAGETTES. BANVARDS OPENING BILL.

The Banvard American Musical Comedy Co. which opens an engagement at Theatre Royal on Saturday, May 10, will present a series of three of the latest American musical comedies during their engagement in Hongkong. Their stay will be for five nights and a special matinee on Thursday, May 15, which is the last day of their engagement. "The Suffragettes" a laughing dashing absurdity in two screening acts will be the opening comedy, in this offering we will find girls, music, laughter and dances, in fact a pot-pourri of delicious entertainment. The Suffragettes has a distinct plot, which is only interrupted by some of those jazzy song and dancing specialties and the American Beauty Chorus will have a chance to show their clever dancing. The Suffragettes will be played on Saturday and Monday, May 10 and 12. Another great musical comedy is announced for May 13 and 14, its title is "Hello Hawaii," and on Thursday, May 15, there will be a matinee and night performance of the musical farce "Oh Papa." Bookings now on at Moultie's.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

We are requested by the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League to publish the following:

I am directed by my Committee to forward the following copy of a resolution passed by them on the 20th inst.:

"Whereas the house of Representatives in Public Session at Washington on 4th March, 1919, passed a resolution relating to the rights of Ireland to self-determination, and to the desirability of the Peace Conference giving favourable consideration to the transfer of authority, inter alia, over Irish Ports, harbours and communications, from His Majesty's Government to an Irish Directory.

"The Executive Committee of the Navy League deem it their duty to call public attention to the necessity of preserving in Imperial and Allied interests, both in peace and war, absolute control over Irish ports, harbours and communications, and in maintaining inviolate the 'Freedom of the Seas' in the British sense of the term.

I think it would be a good thing if a similar resolution could be put and carried at any of your meetings which may be taking place shortly.—Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. E. B. BENSON, Rear-Admiral, C.B., General Secretary.

TENNIS.

No. 83 Co. R.G.A. v. No. 88 Co. R.G.A. "B."

Played at Victoria Barracks yesterday, No. 83 Company winning by 10 games. Scores:

Br. Green and G. Perkins (83rd Co.) lost to Gr. Baines and Gr. Long, 4-5; beat Cpl. Joy and Gr. Moss, 8-1; beat Gr. Horsfall and Sandell, 5-4.

Lieut. Mann and Sgt. Athorne (83rd Co.) beat Cpl. Joy and Gr. Moss, 4-5; beat Gr. Baines and Long, 6-3; beat Gr. Sandell and Horsfall, 6-3.

Br. Nicholls and Gr. Sharpe (83rd Co.) lost to Gr. Sandell and Horsfall, 4-5; beat Gr. Long and Gr. Baines, 5-4; beat Cpl. Joy and Gr. Moss, 6-3.

Totals: 83rd Coy. R.G.A., 49 games; 88th Coy. R.G.A. 39 games.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARCHER."

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on May 14, 1919.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining uncollected after May 16, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co., Alexandra Buildings, J. ORAM SHIPPAARD, Acting Agents, Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager, Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager, Hongkong May 9, 1919.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager, Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

SATURDAY,

May 10, 1919, at 10.30 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,

5 SEWING MACHINES, (new).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENAMOI."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th instant, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 16th May at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soothe. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. FURNISHING DEPT.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

PRINTED COTTON BEDSPREADS

IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS AND COLOURS.

FANCY TABLE COVERS.

CUSHION CASES.

AFTERNOON TEA CLOTHS.

SUMMER AND ICE BLANKETS.

SHEETINGS, SCOURERS, TOWELS.

DAMASK TABLECLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

GLASS AND PANTRY CLOTHS.

MOSQUITO NETS, BATH MATS.

AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW MUSIC

SHE SANG ALOHA TO ME

OH FRENCHY

JUST A BABY'S PRAYER

SMILES

WHILE THE INCENSE IS BURNING

HINDUSTAN

MISSOURI

ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.

14, DES VAUX ROAD. TEL. 1332.

SOUTHARD AND ROBERTSON'S

"MAGNETIC"

COOKING STOVES

INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO.

4, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1196.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON:

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

TOILET SOAPS.

MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1877.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.

" " " 2 doz. Pints " \$21.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Via STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NEURALIA"	25th May at Noon	Middle of June	June

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	25th May	11th June

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Calcutta about
"ARRATON APCAR"	End of May	Due Calcutta June

FOR

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Shanghai about
"DILWARA"	10th May at Daylight	Shanghai only

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

Agents.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

FOR JAPAN PORTS:

BORNEO MARU On 21st May.

BANKU MARU On 18th June.

BORNEO MARU On 15th July.

HOKUTO MARU On 27th July.

FOR JAPAN PORTS:

BORNEO MARU On 11th June.

HOKUTO MARU On 21st June.

BORNEO MARU On 4th July.

BORNEO MARU On 28th July.

BORNEO MARU On 28th Aug.

HOKUTO MARU On 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP. Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
AMUR MARU Tuesday, 20th May.
ANDES MARU Monday, 2nd June.
Call Marseilles.

SENOA & BOMBAY. Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

KASADO MARU Sunday, 11th May.

BURMA MARU Monday, 26th May.

BUEENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
GUERAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

HAWAII MARU Sunday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

KASADO MARU Sunday, 11th May.

BURMA MARU Monday, 26th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE. Regular monthly service.

UNNAN MARU Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE. Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

NANKIN MARU Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and

taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago,

HAWAII and St. Paul Railway.

AFRICA MARU Thursday, 22nd May.

HAIPHONG. Three times a month service.

DATOKU MARU Wednesday, 21st May.

JAPAN PORTS. MOJI, KOBE, YOKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

KOFUKU MARU Sunday, 11th May.

KEELUNG 1800 VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon

Passengers and will arrive and depart from the SWON YIP WHARF,

near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOGHU MARU Thursday, 22nd May at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 11th May, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:-

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED

AND CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing

Sailings and Rates from the Far East to all parts of the World, will

be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 634. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Cable Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STRAITS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.	KWANGSUI	May 11, Daylight.
SWATOW & BANGKOK.	CHINCHUA	May 13, at 10 a.m.
SEANGHAI & SINGAPORE.	LIAN	May 13, at 10 a.m.
SEANGHAI	TAI	May 13, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	TAKING	May 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	May 15, at Noon.
HAIPHONG.	RAITOW	May 17, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.	CHINCHUA	May 17, Daylight.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.	KUICHOW	May 18, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK.	CHANGCHOW	May 18, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For

SAILINGS

To SAIL

TIENTSIN CHIPSING SUNDAY, May 11, at Daylight.

SHANGHAI CHOYSSANG TUESDAY, May 12, Daylight.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA YATSHING TUESDAY, May 13, at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG TAKSANG WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 8 a.m.

MANILA WINGSANG FRIDAY, May 16, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is now being re-organized and will shortly afford frequent and

regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Swatow.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,

occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light

and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,

sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets

can be obtained for Yokohama and Yaguwa Yotsu via Shanghai. Through Billings are

issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger

accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at

Soboy when laden with cargo.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having

up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadan, Jambelon, Labuan, Tawau and

Labuan.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and

Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Cargo Steamers Government Passenger Steamers. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony

for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their

Photographs and descriptive letters.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Tel. No. 215.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 215.

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SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via NAGASAKI (or Moji) KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia...	29th May	16th June
Empress of Russia...	26th June	14th July
Empress of Japan...	9th July	30th July
Empress of Asia...	24th July	11th Aug.
Monteagle...	2nd Aug.	26th Aug.
Empress of Russia...	21st Aug.	8th Sept.
Empress of Asia...	18th Sept.	6th Oct.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE."

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$481.00

"EMPERESS OF ASIA" Gold \$481.00

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Gold \$481.00

"MONTAGLE" Gold \$481.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, etc., apply to the General Agent, Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd., 100 Queen's Quay West, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

General Agent, Passenger Department.

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SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.
SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Leave HONGKONG about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NEURALIA	28th May, at Noon	Middle of June	June

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	23rd May	11th June

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR	End of May	Due Calcutta June.
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SAILINGS ALSO TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due Shanghai only.
DILWARA	10th May at Daylight	13th May

Tickets interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand
Shipping Co. (via Australia) or Orient Company.
Passengers may travel by P. & O. S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and
Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Calcutta.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steak and Baiting are liable to be altered without notice.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
repacking arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, in Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO. LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars. Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woe Street, Central.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba Maru, 12,510 tons	MONDAY, 19th May, at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru, 12,750 tons	SATURDAY, 24th May, at 11 a.m.
London & Antwerp via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Shidzuka Maru, 12,590 tons	SATURDAY, 17th May, at Noon.
	Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons	SATURDAY, 31st May, at Noon.
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	Aki Maru, — tons	WEDNESDAY, 21st May, at 11 a.m.
New York via Japan	Tatsuno Maru, 14,630 tons	TUESDAY, 27th May.
Bombay via Singapore & Colombo	Kaifuku Maru, — tons	MONDAY, 12th May.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Tonaka Maru, — tons	Middle of May.

5 Omittina Shanghai and/or Moji Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped
Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru,"
"Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000
tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Fushimi Maru," SUNDAY, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.

Dismissing Manila Eastbound

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 252 & 253.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 100 feet long.
Town Office 48, Cross Street, Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyards: Shum-chai Pk., Aberdeen, Hongkong.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Yokohama S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 21st May, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanjing	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 2nd July.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Taming	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th May, at 5 p.m.
Yokohama, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Africa Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 22nd May.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Co. Ltd.	On 28th May.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Co. Ltd.	On 28th June.
Sydney & Melbourne	Nankin Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th June.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st May, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th July.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th May, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tampa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th May, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Chiyosang Maru	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 13th May, at Noon.
Shanghai & Taingtao	Kwangsang	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th May, at 5 p.m.
Shanghai	Tea	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th May, at Noon.
Shanghai	Dilwara	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 10th May, at Noon.
Shanghai	Dalio Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st May.
Shanghai	Chipsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 13th May, at Noon.
Tientsin	Chih-hua	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th May, at 10 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Amakusa Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th May, at 10 a.m.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Wingwang	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 18th May, at 3 p.m.
Swatow & Singapore	Shonan	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th May, at 10 a.m.
Java	Edwell & Co.	Edwell & Co.	On 21st May.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dilwara	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 23rd May.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Neuralia	P. & O. S.N. Co.	About 28th May Noon.
Bombay & Antwerp	Kasado Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th May.
London via S'pore, Penang & Ceylon &c.	Amur Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th May.
Singapore, Penang & Batavia-Deli	Yan Waterwijk	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 17th May, at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Hawaii Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th June.

"TRUTH" ON THE MINERS' DEMANDS.

Says Truth in its issue of March 12.
I suppose there are few now living who remember a great dock strike which occurred in the reign of one of our former sovereigns. But anyone who, like myself, has attained a patriarchal age without losing his memory must have been forcibly reminded of some of the things we used to hear in those days when he reads the proceedings before the Coal Commission. The dockers struck at the most intolerable conditions of labour that have ever attended a great industry in modern times; and among other things they demanded a 50 per cent. increase of wages—5d. an hour instead of 4d. It was proved to demonstration by the magnates of the docks that if this outrage was consummated—as, in point of fact, it was—the Port of London must speedily cease to exist. It is some comfort to recall this when we hear equally confident assertions about the collapse of our staple industries under a 30 per cent. addition to miners' wages. It was my fate in those days to deliver some observations on the great crisis at the docks, and I remember remarking—no doubt to the horror of many worthy people—that if the survival of the Port of London involved unspeakable misery and degradation to thousands who worked in it, the sooner it was closed down the better. Precisely the same point has been made in regard to coal mines by Mr. Smillie in his cross-examination of Mr. Talbot and others. Thus does history repeat itself. The case of the coal miners, as a class, cannot be compared with that of the dockers in 1889, but when the prospect of impending ruin is held up to us as an answer to any claims of Labour, it is as well to get into our minds that an industry which is not profitable enough to afford the possibility of a comfortable and happy life to all engaged in it is an industry which cannot justify its existence.

It is possible to hold that view and still believe, as I do, that the miners have made a mistake in asking for so much at the present juncture. You may argue as you please about the possibility of granting this increase without putting up the price of coal, but everybody knows that this is the way in which the employer will get it back, unless the Government prevents him, which it is not likely to do effectually. And if the proposed economies which are to balance the rise in wages are to be effected under nationalisation—a large "if"—anybody can see that it must be many long months, at least, before State management can come into play, and in the meantime the price of coal will go up. That means increased cost of living for everybody, miners included. The miner is lowering the value of his wages all the time that he increases their nominal amount.

The working classes generally have been doing this for the last four years, and the Government has been assisting them by borrowing the paper with which their bills are paid—maintaining the demand for commodities when their supply is being reduced, and debasing the currency. The truth of the whole matter is that this is not the time for any class to talk about raising its standard of living. On the contrary, it is a time when all, with some few fortunate exceptions, must submit to privation in a greater or less degree. There is no way out of the present distress except by consuming less and producing more, and so increasing our output of the things we need or our means of obtaining them from other countries. In attempting to escape the inconvenience by screwing more money out of one another, whether in the shape of wages or prices, we only make the position worse for ourselves and everybody else in the long run. It seems a great pity that some effective effort is not made to bring this home to all classes, and the working classes in particular.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, April 26.	
Alor Gajah (\$1)	3.25 3.45
Amal. Malay (p. d.)	2.25 2.40
Ayer Hitam (\$3)	12.00 13.00
Ayer Kuning (\$1)	1.90 1.30
Ayer Molek (\$1)	2.40 2.50
Ayer Panas (\$1)	11.00 11.50
Batu Pahat (\$1)	5.20 5.25
Batu Pinar (\$10)	0.05 1.05
Batu Pinar (\$10)	13.75 14.00
Batu Lintang (\$10)	0.75 1.00 p.m.
Batu Jelotong (\$1)	0.10 0.70
Bekit Kati (\$1)	1.00 1.10
Bekit Kapong (\$3)	2.65 2.75
Bekit K. R. (\$1)	0.65 0.75
Bekit Timah (\$10)	11.00
Char. K. S'yang (\$5)	8.00 8.25
Cheney P. S. (\$1)	2.25 2.50
Taylor (\$5)	7.00 8.00
Redang (\$5)	7.75 7.80
Tram (\$1)	1.40 1.60
Tram (\$1)	1.80 1.90
Kanawa (\$2)	4.25 4.75
Kedih (\$1)	3.45 3.55 p.m.
Kelompok R. (\$5)	6.00 6.35
K. p. S. (\$1)	7.00 8.10
Kluang (\$5)	6.75 6.10
Larut (\$5)	7.00 8.25
Malaka Pinda	2.00 2.71
Malakoff (\$2)	4.40 4.60
Manal-Tekong (\$1)	0.75 0.85
Meligi (\$5)	5.75 6.25
New Merindah (\$2)	3.00 4.15
Nyalas (\$5)	7.65 8.10
Paku (\$5)	12.70 13.25
Pantai (\$1)	1.30 1.40
Parit Perak (\$1)	2.45 2.6 c.d.
Pulak River (\$1)	2.40 2.60
Pulau Bulang (\$10)	— 4.00
Punggur (\$1)	0.60 0.75
Radella (\$5)	10.40 11.40
Sandycroft (\$2)	3.65 4.00
Soudai (\$5)	7.55 7.75
Sembrot (\$1)	0.25 0.35
Sungei Bagan (\$2)	3.00 3.75 cts.
Sungei Perak (\$1)	0.45 0.65 p.m.
Tambak (\$1)	0.90 1.05
Tajah (\$10)	16.50 17.50
Teik Ansoo (\$5)	11.00 12.00
Ting-loh (\$1)	1.15 1.30
Tralagar (\$2)	1.15 1.30
Ulu Pandan (\$1)	0.80 0.90
United Malacca (\$1)	1.35 1.45
Ulu Sin pan (\$1)	3.0 3.30

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$8 per annum; per quarter and per month pro rata.
The "China Mail" is delivered free at subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifth cent per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 10 cts. per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Ulu Pandan" is \$12 per annum; per quarter 3 cts. extra. Single copy twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 19 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Telephone Address: "China Mail" Hongkong, Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 52.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon

S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, May, 21st.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, June 18th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, July 18th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information, rates, timetables, etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Building, Chater Road.
TELEPHONE 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)

S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 2 p.m.)

S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)

S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR STRAITS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"BENCLEUCH"

will be despatched as above on or about 20th May, 1919.

For Freight apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

FOR NEW YORK.

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

S.S. EURYBATES

will be despatched for NEW YORK, Saturday, June 7th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

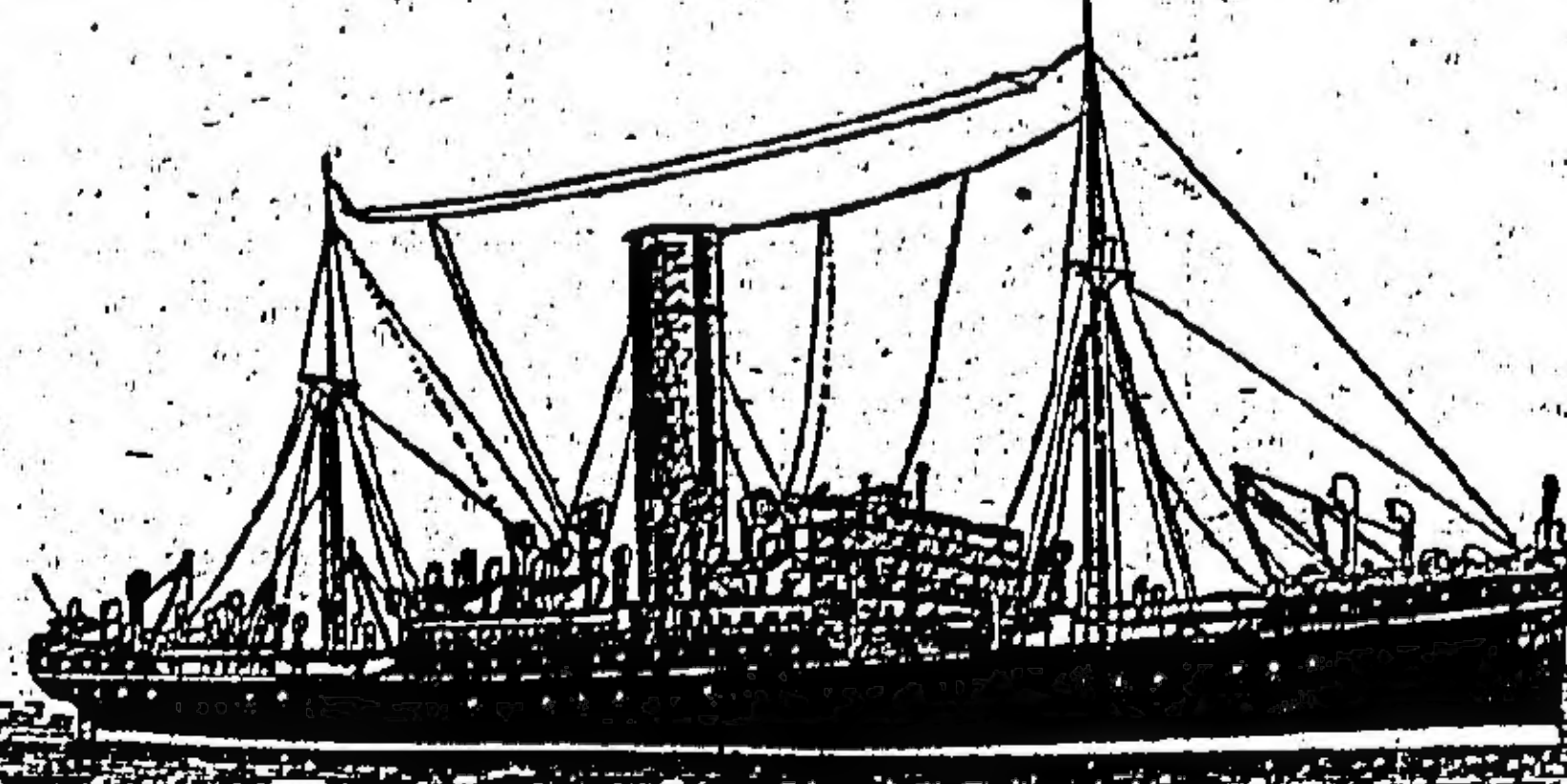
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AGENTS: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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S.S. AUTOLYCUS

THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1919.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
(Continued from Page 5.)

MORE PEACE TERMS.

SECTION ELEVEN. AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Aircraft of Allied and associated Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory, and equal treatment with German planes as to the use of German airdromes and with most-favoured-nation planes as to internal and commercial traffic in Germany. Germany agrees to accept allied certificates of nationality, airworthiness, or competency and licences, and to apply the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the Allied and associated Powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. These rules apply until 1922 unless Germany has since been admitted to the League of Nations or to the above convention.

SECTION TWELVE. PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

Germany is required to grant freedom of transit and full national treatment to persons, goods, vessels, rolling stock, etc. coming from or going to any allied or associated State and passing in transit through German territories. Goods in transit are to be free of customs duties. Rates of transport are to be reasonable and no charges or facilities are to depend directly or indirectly on the flag of the vessel. Provisions are made against discrimination by control of trans-migrant traffic and all kinds of indirect discrimination are prohibited. International transport is to be expedited particularly for perishable goods. There is to be no discrimination in transport charges and facilities against allied ports. Free zones in German ports are to be maintained and adequate facilities are to be provided for trade requirements without distinction of nationality. Only certain limited charges are permissible in free ports. The Elbe, from the junction of Vltava Moldau and Vltava below Prague, the Oder from its confluence with Oppa, the Nienien below Grodno and Danu below Ulm, are declared international together with the portions of their affluents. Nationals property and the flags of all states are to be treated on a footing of perfect equality with the subjects etc. of riparian states, and various conditions are imposed to ensure facilities at reasonable charges and the maintenance of navigation under supervision of the League of Nations and of international commissions. These are to meet in the near future to prepare projects for a revision of existing agreements which are temporarily to remain in force. Germany is to hand over within three months from notification a proportion of its river shipping, tugs, and material.

In the case of the Danube the former commission is to resume its pre-war powers but only Great Britain, France, Italy, and Roumania are to be represented on it. From the point where the competence of the commission ceases an international commission is to be appointed to administer the whole upper Danube until a definitive statute is arrived at. Provision is also made for a deep-draught Rhine-Danube canal should it be decided to construct it within twenty-five years. The Rhine and Moselle form the subject of a special series of clauses. The convention of 1863 is in general to remain in force with important modifications. The expanded central commission is to sit at Strassbourg, and France is to name the president. As Holland is a party to this convention the modifications are subject to her assent. Within three months Germany is to hand over to France a proportion of tugs and river shipping from Rhine harbours or shares in German navigation companies. A proportion of the buildings, tugs, etc. owned by Germans in Rotterdam harbour on the 1st August 1914 or shares in such concerns is similarly to be handed over. France is to have full rights all along her own frontier to use water from the Rhine for canals, etc. and to carry out works for driving motive power subject to certain payments and to the consent of the commission.

Germany is to undertake to make no canals on the right bank opposite the French frontier and to grant France certain privileges on the right bank for the establishment of certain engineering works subject to payment of compensation. Switzerland is also entitled to demand similar rights for the upper part of the river. If within 25 years Belgium decided to construct a Rhine Mouse Canal, the German Government is bound to construct such parts of it as fall within German territory according

to plans drawn up by the Belgian government, expenses to be divided among the various states. Germany is to make no objection to the commission extending its jurisdiction, if desired, to the lower Moselle with the consent of the Luxembourg government, to the upper Rhine with the consent of the Swiss government, and to lateral canals and waterways which may be constructed to improve navigation. The German government is to lease to the Czechoslovak republic for 99 years areas in the harbours of Hamburg and Stettin as free zones.

RAILWAYS.

The railway clauses provide that goods consigned from or to Allied states to or from Germany or in transit through Germany are entitled generally to the most favourable conditions available. Certain railway tariff questions are dealt with. When a new railway convention has replaced the Berne convention of 1890 it will be binding on Germany. In the meantime she is to follow the Berne convention. Germany is to co-operate in the establishment of passenger and luggage services with direct booking between allied states over her territory under favourable conditions as well as emigrant train services. Germany is to fit her rolling stock with apparatus allowing of its being incorporated in allied goods trains and vice versa without interfering with the brake system. Provision is made for the handing over of installations of lines in transferred territory and an equitable proportion of rolling stock for use therein. Commissions are to settle the working of lines linking up two parts of one country and crossing another or branch lines passing from one country to another. In the absence of particular agreements Germany is to allow such lines to be built or improved as may be necessary to ensure good services between one allied state and another if called upon to do so within 25 years with the concurrence of the League of Nations paying cost. Germany is to agree at the request of the Swiss and Italian governments to the denunciation of the 1909 convention as to St. Gothard route. As a temporary arrangement Germany is to execute instructions given in the name of the Allies as to transport of troops, material, munitions, etc., transport for revictualling of certain regions, and re-establishment of normal transport, postal and telegraphic services. Finally Germany is to agree to subscribe to any general conventions regarding the international regime of transit, waterways, ports, or railways which may be concluded by the Allies with the approval of the League of Nations within five years. Differences are to be settled by the League of Nations. Certain specified articles, e.g. those providing for equal treatment in matters of transit and transport, are subject to revision by the League of Nations after five years. Failing revision they will continue in force only in relation to any allied state which grants reciprocal treatment.

KIEL CANAL.

Kiel Canal is to remain free and open to ships of war and merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany. Subjects, goods and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of equality in the use of the canal and charges are to be limited to those necessary for upkeep and improvement of the canal for which Germany is to be responsible. In cases of violation of these provisions or disagreements as to them the states concerned may appeal to the jurisdiction established by the League of Nations and may demand the appointment of an international commission.

SECTION FOURTEEN.

GUARANTEES.

Western Europe: As guarantee for the execution of the treaty, German territory to the west of the Rhine together with the bridgeheads will be occupied by allied and associated troops for fifteen years. If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany certain districts including the bridgehead of Cologne will be evacuated at the expiration of five years. Certain other districts including the bridgehead of Coblenz will be evacuated after ten years and the remainder including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after fifteen years. In case the inter-allied reparation committee finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during occupation or after the fifteen years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be re-occupied immediately. If before the expiration of fifteen years Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present treaty, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, May 9.
The silver market is steady.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., Officer Commanding.

STRENGTH.

No. 142 Spr. W. Blythe, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 1st May, 1919.

No. 370 Pte. S. G. Newall, "A" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony to date from 28th May, 1919.

PROMOTION.

No. 902 Sapper E. W. Gardner (late Sergeant-Major, 4th K.S.L.I.) is promoted to the acting rank of Sergeant in the Engineer Company, dated 6th May, 1919.

POSTING.

Lieut. J. Owen Hughes is posted to No. 6 Platoon, in command, dated 5.5.19.

ANNUAL GENERAL MUSKETRY COURSE.
Copies of a statement showing the averages obtained in the 1918-19 Course have been issued to all Platoon, etc., Commanders for distribution to N.C.O.'s and men. Additional copies may be had on application at the Orderly Room.

LEAVE.

Sergeant J. M. McHutchon, "A" Company, is granted six months' leave, to date from day of departure.

Pte. K. E. Greig, "B" Company, is granted eight months' leave from 29.5.19.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Reference Corps Order No. 3 dated 10.1.19, a lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters on Wednesday, 14th May, at 6 p.m.

Orders for Artillery Company by Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

Monday, 12th May.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Company. Parade at Headquarters with rifle, belt and sidearms.

Tuesday, 13th May.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Parade at Headquarters with rifle, belt and sidearms.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain R. Hall.

D. E. L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASS FOR RECRUITS.

Recruits will attend for D. E. L. instruction under R.E. Staff Sergeants at Belchers at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, May 14. Officer on duty: 2nd Lieut. Blackburn.

INFANTRY INSTRUCTIONS.

Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Sections will parade at Murray Parade Ground (instead of Wellington Barracks) and No. 3 Section at Taikoo Dockyard, for Infantry instruction at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, May 16. Dress: drill order (shots and putties).

Tuesday, 13th May.—5.15 p.m. "A" Company No. 2 platoon, at Headquarters. T. E. T. Sidearms, pouches and dummies to be carried. The following will attend:—All N. C. Os. and Privates Carpenter, Sutherland, Edgcombe, Kent, Falconer, Hayward, Lawson, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin and Williams.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D.

Monday, 12th May.—5.15 p.m. "A" Company No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters. T. E. T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

Wednesday, 14th May.—5.15 p.m. "A" Company No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. T. E. T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 13th May.—5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T. E. T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried. The following will attend to complete their tests:—Privates Jennings, Lammert, Mattingley, Ogley, P. A. Reis, Templeton, P. Tangap and Mugford.

Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brown.

STRENGTH.

Corporal R. C. Gegg and L/Corpl. A. M. Thornhill are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony with effect from 3rd May, 1919.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps, Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

In Queen's Road shortly after one o'clock to-day, there was a procession to a Chinese funeral. The cortege, which contained especially peculiar features, was of unusual length, stretching from Beaconsfield Arcade to Seven and Sixpenny Hill and served to ruffle the temper of a motorist coming down Garden Road. When his funeral arrives he'll be calmer.

KIRKEE MEN RETURNED.

There was a very animated scene at the Hongkong and Kowloon Godown Co.'s wharf soon after one o'clock this afternoon when a large gathering of friends turned up to welcome the local conscripts who returned to the Colony from Kirkee on the P. and O. s.s. *Dihwara*. Soon after the ship had come alongside the wharf, the homecoming men were seen on deck waving happily to those on the wharf. Going on board, a *China Mail* man learned that there were only eight men. They are under Sergt. C. Findlay Smith and are composed as follows:—Messrs A.G. Finch, Turner, A.B. Reid, B. Johnson, Macdonald, C.C. Stark and F. Mead. The men all appear very fit and happy. Chatting with one of them, our man learned that the trip from Bombay was very uneventful, "excepting for the fact that we arrived at both Colombo and Singapore on a Sunday, if that is news to you." Asked where they came from, our informant said they were direct from Kirkee, boarding the *Dihwara* at Bombay. After being assured that the conscription regulations had already been suspended, our informant began to speak more freely and said that they were not allowed to go ashore both at Bombay and Singapore because they had on board nine Russian prisoners captured in Persia and these were being repatriated to Russia. Asked about their experience in India another of the "bunch" said that the trouble there is rather serious. Brook and Hughes, two other Hongkong men who were to have embarked on the *Dihwara*, missed the ship because they were sent from Bombay to Amritsar in connection with the rioting there. This man said that the Indian troops are very loyal, and that it is the civilian population that is causing all the trouble. Another man, walked up then, and ventured the information that four of their bunch, namely, Reid, Stark, Finch and Macdonald were in charge of a Lewis gun during the trouble in Bombay and made a pretty good job of it. In fact, white men were so disgusted with the whole affair that they did not hesitate to fire at the slightest suspicious movement on the part of the natives. One of the three who were speaking to our man said that one exciting incident that is worth recording was during a riot in a certain port. A detail of Gurkas were sent to help cope with the disturbance and were so eager that when delayed in the train, they, anxious to detain and get to business, fired their rifles, the bullets going through the roof of the carriage. On the occasion in which Reid, Stark, Finch and Macdonald and some others were detailed for duty during a disturbance, they were only given twenty minutes to pack up and entrain for Bombay.

On board the *Dihwara*, there were also a Battalion of Indian troops—the 2nd Bn., of the 22nd Punjab, 800 strong—who are to be stationed here in place of the 18th Infantry, a large portion of which regiment has already left for Tientsin. These men come straight from Rawalpindi and are under the command of Lieut-Col. E. Clementi Smith. The other white officers are:—Major H. Greenaway, Captains Middlemas, C. Leslie Smith, G. T. Johnson and F. Bourdillon and Lieuts. C. Cordon, M.C., Carey, Bygate, Jones, Lees and Morton. Capt. Sen Gupta is the Medical Officer in charge.

It is gratifying to note that the returned conscripts will be immediately demobilized and will be allowed to return to their homes immediately after disembarking.

R 34's MAIDEN VOYAGE.

GREAT AIRSHIP'S SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT.

The Admiralty airship R 34, sister ship of R 33, made her maiden trip from Inchinnan, on the Clyde, on March 11. Nearly 400 men and women pulled her out of her shed and she made a perfect ascent.

Colonel Park, director of Messrs. Beardmore, the constructors, was on board, and a crew of 30. The weather was gloriously fine and large crowds watched the ship as she sailed over Glasgow.

After a flight of 4½ hours she returned and made a safe landing.

"USELESS."

Touching the compulsory use of masks during an influenza epidemic we note a very emphatic statement on this matter by a health officer at Collingwood, Melbourne, who told the local council that in his opinion all the evidence went to show that "influenza masks" were absolutely useless, except when worn by nurses in sick rooms. The value of inoculation, on the other hand, had been proved, and in his opinion it was undoubtedly beneficial. So much for the "flu" mask in the country where it had its origin.

THE MAGISTRACY.

(MR. HUTCHISON'S COURT.)

OPIUM.

A Chinese was this morning fined \$300 by Mr. R. O. Hutchison for the unlawful possession of thirty-seven taels of raw opium.

Defendant was arrested on the Hau Tak Wharf, with the opium concealed round his waist.

Another Chinese was fined \$250 for possession of twenty-nine taels of opium. Defendant maintained that the stuff was given him by a friend, the defendant in the first case.

A Chinese who was just boarding a train at Yau-mati was arrested on information received and a quantity of opium found concealed on his person, together with a third class ticket for Taipei. He was fined \$400 or three months.

OBSTRUCTION.

A Chinese foreman pleaded ignorance of the law when charged with allowing his coolies to carry sand along the foot-path of a road. A European constable informed the Magistrate that he had warned defendant and his men to keep to the road but they had taken no heed. Mr. Hutchison discharged accused with a caution.

AN OLD BIRD.

Three months' imprisonment was meted to a Chinese convicted of cutting a compatriot's pocket in Hill Road, with the intention of committing a felony. He was one of a gang and an old bird.

(MR. LINDSELL'S COURT.)

SNATCHING.

Convicted of snatching a gold earring from a Chinese woman in God Street, a Chinese pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, four hours' stocks and twelve strokes.

COOLIE IN TROUBLE.

A coolie arrested in the Hau Tak Wharf carrying a bag of sulphur was charged before Mr. Lindsell with unlawful possession and with intending to export the stuff. Defendant pleaded that he was given the bag by a man whose present whereabouts he could not tell, to take on board the *On Lee*, where he was arrested by a ship's guard.

Inspector Brazil pointed out that the sulphur could be used for the manufacturing of dangerous explosives. In fixing defendant \$25 for illegal possession his Worship said he would discharge him on the second charge, in view of his being a coolie.

A ROGUE AT PLAY.

When charged with snatching a purse containing \$8.10 from a student in Connaught Road Central, a Chinese denied the offence. He said he ran away in a spirit of inaction, believe when arrested. This odd story failed to save him six weeks.

CIVILIAN FLYING RULES.

PROHIBITION LIKELY TO END ON APRIL 1.

The regulations prohibiting civilian flying will probably be withdrawn on April 1.

Temporary regulations will then come into force to govern civilian flying pending the drawing up of rules of international application by the Aeronautical Convention now sitting in Paris.

These temporary regulations, it is understood, will ensure that none but certified pilots are permitted to take a machine in the air, and the machines must pass specified tests as to construction, stability, and speed.

Aerodromes in certain parts of the country at present controlled by the Air Ministry will probably be open to the public, and aeronautical schools will be permitted to "carry on," provided a few simple rules are obeyed.

SERVANT'S SEASON TICKET FOR MOVIES.

DOMESTIC GRIEVANCES.

The manager of a picture house in a South Coast town was recently asked by a resident if it was possible to buy a season ticket for the cinema, writes a *Daily Chronicle* representative.

"I don't want it for myself," the applicant explained, "but for my servant."

It appears that promises of greater liberty, higher wages and longer holidays were insufficient lures, and in desperation the unhappy master of the house hit on the great idea of a season for the "pictures."

The manager arranged the little matter, and when the discontented servant was asked if she would like the freedom of the "movies" her face lit up with a beaming smile. She forgot her grievances, and with permanent right of entry to the most select picture house in the town she is now a happy worker.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr E. S. Abraham Mr E. E. Johnson
Capt. J. Adcock Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr & Mrs Allebone Mr and Mrs N. B.
Mr and Mrs E. G. Karanja
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Mr W. G. Browell Mrs G. B. de Long
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Dr H. L. Cunningham Mr J. W. Miller
Mr A. C. Dodge Mr & Mrs Morrison
Mrs J. A. Donne Mr and Mrs W. P.
Mr L. Byghway Neeson
Signora Eles Mr M. R. Nicholson
Signorina Eles Capt. A. Olden-
Cavaliero E. Eles burger
Miss K. Euanon Mr M. H. Pearson
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Mr J. B. Haggis and Miss H. F. Skinner
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Mrs J. as cy Mr P. Travers
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Capt. T. H. Butler Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr A. Dutton Lt. Col. & Mrs Thurs-
Mr A. J. Carter no by Pelham
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Lt. Col. E. J. Coles Mr E. A. Ram
Mr E. J. Coomes Mr W. F. Roberts
Mr Cormack Mr F. J. de Rome
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Mr A. Belloch Mr F. W. M. Ginth
Mr and Mrs Carlo Mr H. M. McTavish
Miss Carlo Mrs A. Monro
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Mr R. G. Doubleday Mr T. R. Osborne
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Mr & Mrs Hamme Mrs A. P. Sangster
and family Mr G. Stavrov
Mr A. Hann Mrs Stubbings and
Mr A. Harrison daughter
Mr P. Heathcote Capt. & Mrs Swain
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Mr E. Cru Miss V. Pain
Mr J. Cruy Mrs Piesse & child
Mr J. Debbys Mr and Mrs L. E.
Mr J. A. DesOimes Price & daughter
Mr L. Esparatu Mr A. Quijano
Mr W. Ezra Mr A. Rodriguez
Mr and Mrs W. Mr M. Homos
Parster Mr G. J. Spoor
Capt. C. E. Funtle Mr and Mrs H.
Capt. O. L. Frain Stephens
Mr J. Gray Mr O. W. Stigart
Mr F. E. Hamilton Miss W. Sutkin
Mr W. A. Henno Mr Geo. Titchener
Mr H. J. Hennessy Mr W. L. Wagar
Mr J. de Hoog

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 3.)
MORE PEACE TERMS.

Germany will be allowed to repair German submarine cables which have been cut, but are not being utilized by the Allied Powers, and also portions of cables which, after having been cut, have been removed or are at any rate not being utilized by any one of the Allied and Associated Powers.

In such cases, the cables or portions of cables removed or utilized remain the property of the Allied and Associated Powers, and accordingly fourteen cables or parts of cables are specified which will not be restored to Germany.

The air clauses provide that the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces.

Germany is, however, to be allowed to maintain a maximum of 100 unarmed seaplanes up to 1st October, 1919, to be exclusively employed in searching for submarine mines.

The entire personnel of the air forces in Germany is to be demobilized within two months, except a total of 1,000 men, including officers, which may be retained up to October.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers are to enjoy full liberty of passage and landing over, and in the territory and territorial waters of Germany, until 15th January, 1920, unless prior to that date Germany is admitted to the League of Nations, or is permitted to adhere to the International Air Convention.

The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden throughout Germany for six months.

All military and naval aircraft, including dirigibles and aeroplanes, are to be delivered to the Allied and Associated Governments within three months, except for the 10 seaplanes already specified.

GENERAL.

The general articles provide for the codification of German laws in conformity with the preceding clauses.

All laws contained in the Treaty are to be executed by Germany under control of inter-Allied Commissions to be specially appointed by the Allied and Associated Governments, for which the German Government is bound to furnish all the necessary facilities and expenses of upkeep.

SECTION SEVEN.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

EN-KAISER TO BE TRIED PUBLICLY.

The Allies publicly accuse Emperor William II. for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of Treaties.

The ex-Emperor's sentence is to be asked for from the Dutch Government, and a special tribunal is to be set up, consisting of one judge from each of the five great Powers.

The tribunal is to be guided by the principles of international law, and is to have the duty of fixing the punishment it thinks should be given.

Military tribunals are to be set up by the Allies to try persons accused of violation of the laws and customs of war, and the German Government is to hand over all persons so accused.

Similar tribunals are to be set up by any particular Allied Power against whose nationals criminal acts have been committed.

The accused are to be entitled to name their own counsel, and the German Government is to undertake to furnish all documents and information, the production of which may be necessary.

FRENCH VIEWS.

Paris, May 2nd.
Official French circles estimate that Germany will lose about 70 per cent. of her iron-ore, 33 per cent. of her coal, and 50 per cent. of her potash.

Paris, April 30th.
The third and last group of German delegates summoned to Versailles to hear the Allied conditions of peace arrived yesterday evening, with Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the head of the Delegation.

Paris, May 2nd.
May Day celebrations throughout France passed amid relative calm, though there were some disturbances and street fighting in Paris during the afternoon.

A group of demonstrators, composed chiefly of youthful and turbulent elements, came into collision with the police and the troops. Revolvers were used by the crowd in a skirmish, where a youth of 14 years was killed. Two hundred and fifty police were more or less seriously injured.

Paris, April 30th.
Paris to-morrow will be absolutely inactive, industrially and commercially. There will be no trams, sub-way, and newspaper. The Stock Exchange, cafes, restaurants, theatres and music halls will be closed.

A Note issued last night states that the French Government has decided to forbid any attempt at manifestation in the streets of Paris on "May Day."

Paris, April 24th.
The suggestion that Marshal Foch should be invited to Great Britain has been warmly received. London is offering him freedom at a civic reception. Throughout Britain, Marshal Foch would receive all honour.

Paris, April 24th.
German journalists at Versailles stated that that it was a valuable lesson they received when travelling through the devastated districts of France.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN CABLES.

Paris, May 2.
The Council of Three was attended by the Foreign Ministers and discussed the question of the German cables.

PRESENTATION OF THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris, May 2.
It has been practically decided that the solemn ceremony of handing the Peace Treaty, a foolscap volume of 350 pages, to the German plenipotentiaries will take place probably on Monday, there being present the Allied Military and Naval experts, Marshal Foch, General Wilson, Admiral Wemyss, the Spokesman of the Supreme Council of War and M. Clemenceau.

THE JAPANESE NAVY THANKED.

Paris, April 29.
A Havas message says—
The Japanese Ambassador Sato had an interview with the French Minister of Marine, who thanked him for the valuable assistance afforded by the Japanese Navy during the naval operations in the Mediterranean.

KIAOCHAU QUESTION.

Paris, April 29.
The Council of Three discussed the question of Kiaochow. A likely solution was adopted by which Germany will be asked to renounce her rights to Shantung in favour of Japan who will then negotiate a settlement with China after communicating to the Allies the basis of the arrangement proposed.

London, April 28.
The Council of Four so far have not paid much attention to questions of detail, concerning the negotiations at Versailles. They took no decision as to the manner in which the Treaty shall be handed over to the German delegation. President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George held two sessions almost entirely devoted to the question of Kiaochow, this matter coming for the first time before the Conference.

Japan demands unconditional surrender; China wishes to get it back intact from Germany. The Chinese delegates, state the basis convention is abrogated owing to the declaration of war on Germany. Therefore the concession should be returned to them. The Japanese were heard at the morning session and the Chinese at the afternoon session. No decision was taken.

The transfer of Shantung to Japan has caused a protest by the Chinese Peace Delegation, stating that Shantung is China's Holy Land, the cradle of Chinese civilization. The virtual substitution of Japan for Germany means the handing by Japan of the three trunk lines issuing from Peking, which benefits enclosed in Japanese straits.

If the Council granted the claims of Japan for the purpose of saving the League of Nations, China makes the sacrifice for a noble cause.

KIAOCHAU TO BE RESTORED TO CHINA.
Paris, April 30.
A Havas message says—
There are indications that the Japanese have prepared a document for presentation to the Big Three this morning, giving a specific promise to restore Kiaochow to China.

CHINA MAY BRING A SUIT AGAINST JAPAN.
If the decision of the Big Three favours Japan at the expense of China, a suit will be brought for redress before the newly formed League of Nations, with the famous Fourteen Points summoned as witnesses, as well as the 21 Demands.

JAPAN AND RACIAL EQUALITY.
London, April 29.
A Havas message says—
An important League session took place to-day, when the revised draft, presented by President Wilson, was carried unanimously.

Attention was strained on Baron Makino's speech, but his words brought relief from the anxiety and trouble which would have been created in case Japan insisted on the insertion in the preamble of a clause proclaiming racial equality.

Baron Makino said: We will not press for adoption now, but the Japanese people feel poignant regret at the failure of the Commission to approve their just demand, and will continue their insistence in the future for the adoption of this principle.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.
Paris, April 28.
Mr. Hugh Wallace, the newly appointed Ambassador for the United States, has presented his credentials to M. Poincare. In his address he paid a tribute to victorious France, alluding to the comradeship of Frenchmen and Americans until the last victory won on French soil under French command.

NOTICES.



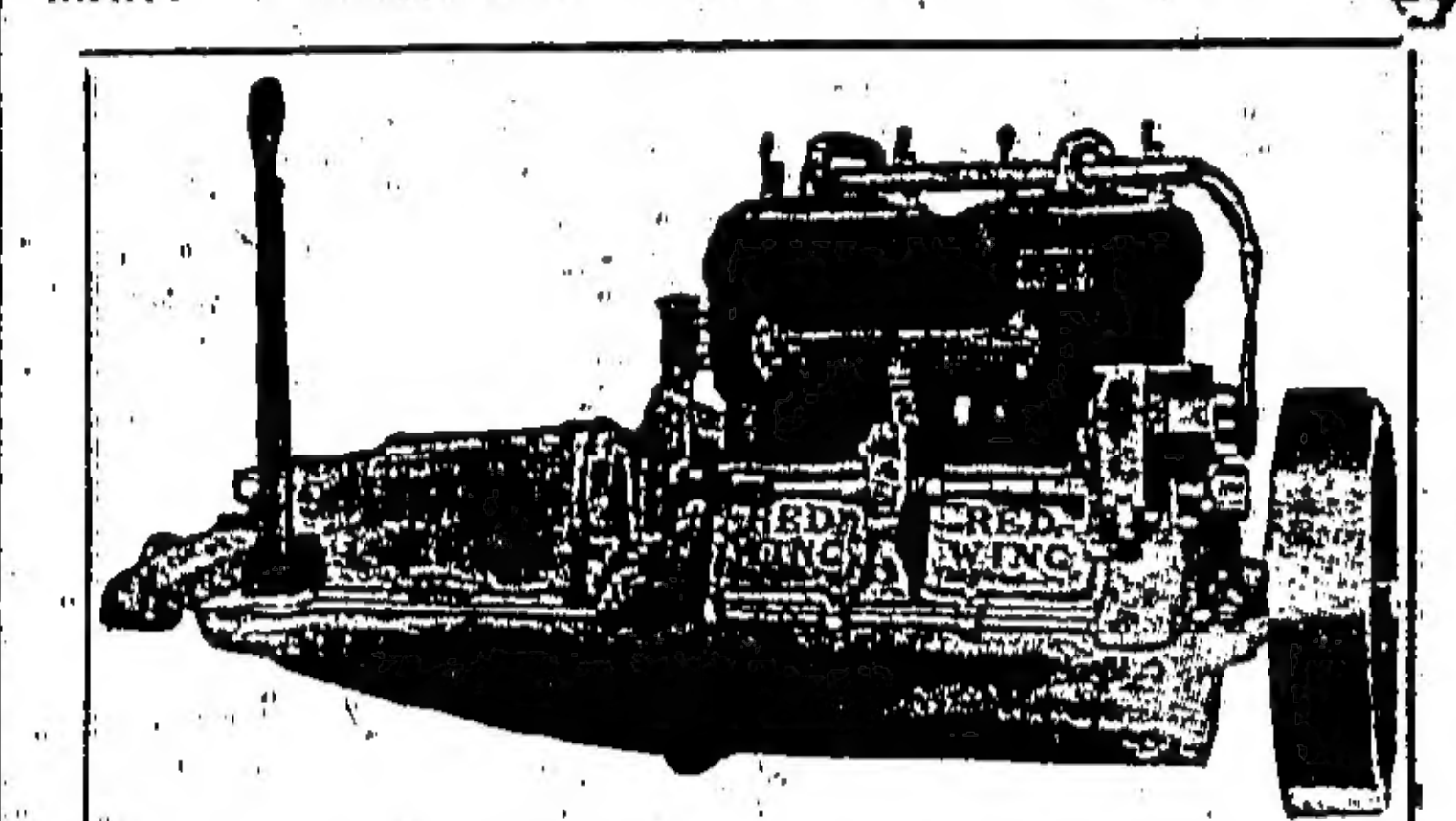
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SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

The s.s. TEUCER, May 16 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 17.
The s.s. EURYADES, May 17 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 18.
The s.s. TALYBICUS, May 18 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 19.
The s.s. IDOMENEUS, May 20 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 21.
The s.s. NINGHONG, June 8 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan June 9.
The s.s. TYDEUS, June 16 and leaves for Shanghai June 16.

HOMEBWARD BOUND.

The s.s. LYGAON, leaves Yokohama May 3 and is due here May 20.
The s.s. MENTOR, leaves Yokohama May 17 and is due here June 3.
The s.s. RHESUS, leaves Yokohama May 31 and is due here June 17.
The s.s. TALYBICUS, leaves Yokohama June 14 and is due here July 1.
The s.s. IDOMENEUS, leaves Yokohama June 23 and is due here July 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The s.s. STENTOR, leaves Yokohama May 24 and is due here June 10.
The s.s. TEUCER, leaves Yokohama June 7 and is due here June 24.
The s.s. NINGHONG, leaves Yokohama June 21 and is due here July 8.

EAST BOUND.

The s.s. CYCLOPS, leaves Manila May 19, due here May 21 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle May 24.
The s.s. PROTEILAU, leaves Manila June 27, due here June 29 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 3.
The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila July 23, due here July 24 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 28.

WEST BOUND.

The s.s. PROTEILAU, leaves Seattle May 22, due here June 10 and leaves for Manila May 14.
The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Seattle June 16, due here July 11 and leaves for Manila July 17.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Empress of Japan sailed from Kobe May 3rd and is due at Nagasaki May 6.
The T.K.K. s.s. Shimo Maru arrived at Yokohama April 27th, and will leave that Port for Hongkong on May 1st, being due here May 14th.
The Shewan Tomes Co. s.s. Celtic Prince is expected here from New York on 1st May.

YOUR COPY

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Hongkong & Directory

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22 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(With apologies to "Joan of Arc.")

Tis ready now! Tis ready now!

And its size will surprise everyone

It exceeds all expectation

It demands your approbation

Tis ready now! Tis ready now!

So do not hesitate

But buy to-day, without delay

Or else you may be too late.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Umea, Vienna, Trieste, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Fathes, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, May 10.
Hohow and Pakhoi—Per TAI SZE MA, 9 a.m.
Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 11 a.m.
Haiphong—Per HANOL, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per K'WANGSE, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 11.
Saigon and Bangkok—Per SHIN-KEN MARU, 9 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
Swatow—Per HAITAN, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, May 12.
Philippine Islands—Per CYCLOPS, 5 p.m.
TUESDAY, May 13.
Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 9 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 2 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Japan, EUROPE via SUEZ—Per PAK LING, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 15.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.
Swatow, and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 16.
Haiphong—Per KAIPOONG, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, May 19.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUKICHOW, 11 a.m.
Straits and Bangkok—Per CHANG-CHOW, 11 a.m.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M.

From	Week-Days	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Shatauk, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Hing Shan & Santin, Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.00 P.M. 11.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M. 11.00 A.M.

From	Week-Days	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton and San-shui	7.30 A.M. 6.00 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 6.00 P.M.
Canton (By Train)	8.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.	8.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.
Wuchow	1.00 P.M. 8.15 A.M.	1.00 P.M. 8.15 A.M.
Macao	1.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	1.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammi	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Shamchun	1.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.

From	Week-Days	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.
Samshui	8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tung	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.
Kankow	8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.
Samshui	8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tung	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.
Kankow	8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 8 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

FOR A LAME BACK. WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, managing with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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THE CORONET Tel. No. 1743. Tel. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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THEATRE ROYAL

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SATURDAY, MAY 10th, at 9.15 p.m.

THE BANVARD AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

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THE LAUGHING DASHING ABSURDITY

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FULL OF FUN-GIRLS-JAZZ.

SAT. MAY 10.

MON. MAY 12.

THE DREAMY TROPICAL TREAT

"HELLO HAWAII"

SIXTY LAUGHS A MINUTE.

TUES. MAY 13.

WED. MAY 14.

THE INSTANTANEOUS HIT.

"OH, PAPA"

A SCREAMING FARCE-WITH MUSIC.

THURS. MATINEE & NIGHT.

MAY 15.

6 PERFORMANCES ONLY 6

MATINEE: TUESDAY.

MAY 15th, at 5.15.

POPULAR PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Bookings at MOUTRIE'S.

OLD SHANGHAILANDER

DEAD.

One of Shanghai's oldest volunteers died on April 30 at the Hospital St-Marie at the age of 71 years.

Mr. Swanstrom, who was